The Salisbury Banner

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY

STEWART & SAUNDERS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (invariably in advance).....$2 00

If not paid in advance..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages for subscription are paid

The above terms will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every instance.

The Salisbury Banner.

A Weekly Democratic Newspaper--Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, the Mechanic Arts, Education, News, the Markets, and Miscellaneous Reading.

VOL. VIII. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1861. NO. 17.

All Advertisements

WILL BE INSERTED

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (16 lines) one insertion.....$1

Each subsequent insertion..... 25

One square six months..... 4 75

One square one year..... 8 00

Quarter of a column one year..... 20 00

Half a column one year..... 35 00

Longer advertisements in the same proportion. No discount on above prices.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

A BALLAD OF THE DAY.

AIR—YANKEE DOODLE.

Uncle Abe had gone to bed—
The night was dark and rainy—
A laureled night cap on his head,
'Way down in Pennsylvania.

CHORUS—Lanky Lincoln came to town,
In night and wind and rain, sir,
Wrapped in a military cloak,
Upon a special train, sir.

And there he lay, just six foot four,
Not apprehendin' danger,
When Kurnel Sumner ope'd the door,
And ushered in a stranger.

Chorus—

The stranger winked one of his eyes,
Says he, 'I'm a traveling prophet,
I come to give some good advice,
I hope you will not scoff it.

Chorus—

'Jeff Davis he has sot a trap,
And if it don't miscarry,
Instead of goin' to Uncle Sam,
He'll send you to Old Harry.

Chorus—

'Upon to-morrow's train he'll put
A bomb shell and torpedo,
Likewise assassins, eight or ten,
As many as you need—oh!

Chorus—

'Besides he's tied upon the track
A roarin' bull of Bashan,
And when the train runs over him,
My eye! won't there be smashin'!

Chorus—

'And then they've got some cannon there,
And I'll blaze away like thunder,
And spile your whole tea party, and
Likewise your lot of plunder.'

Chorus—

The stranger ceased, the stranger sloped,
And up spoke Mr. Judd, sir,
'The Slave Power's after you, Old Abe,
They mean to have your blood, sir!'

Chorus—

Then Kurnel Sumner up and spoke—
The tears run from his eye, sir,
'Take a soldier's advice,' said he,
'I think you'd better fly, sir.'

Chorus—

They went and got a special train,
At midnight's solemn hour,
And in a cloak and Scotch plaid shawl,
He dodged from the Slave Power.

Chorus—

Thus Abe dodged into Washington,
For his inauguration,
In a military cloak and shall,
Becoming to his station.

Chorus—

Now when the Wide-Awakes go South,
(I make you no assertion,)
I only ask if Lincoln leads
The army of Coercion?

Chorus—

Will he bring Judd and Sumner, too?
(I ask for information,)
And come upon a special train,
To whip the Southern Nation?

Chorus—

THE BRIDE OF DEATH.

A LEGEND OF SWITZERLAND.

About a year ago, in the course of my travels, I found myself one evening after sunset in one of the most mountainous regions of Switzerland. I had lost my way and was vainly seeking the path by which I had come in order to return. Just then the moon, rising like a silver crescent from Lake Zurich, threw a pale glimmer on the icy summits of the distant glaziers. By its light I discovered what appeared to be the path I sought. I walked hastily that I might soon reach the village where I intended to pass that night.

The solitary gloom around me made me redouble my pace. I descended from mountain to mountain, and scrambled from rock to rock as well as the darkness would permit. After slipping down half a dozen times, and encountering various difficulties, I felt pretty well used up, and discovered that I had lost my way.

Hoping that some solitary cottage would perhaps afford shelter to a lost and weary traveller, I toiled on, though not without great danger. Impenetrable ledges extended before me like dark clouds; trees that had existed for ages stood single and erect like spectres, the moon shooting her pale rays through their moaning branches. A deathly shudder run through my veins.—After long and fruitless wanderings I strayed into a small footpath, over whose sides hung huge masses of rocks which threatened every moment to crush me by their fall.

After a long and tedious walk I reached a sudden bend in the path which led to a deep ravine. Beyond this a huge mountain loomed up in the distance. At the foot of it appeared a hut in which a light still glimmered. To cross over to it was simply impossible; one false step and I should be dashed to pieces in the abyss beneath. To reach it by any other road was out of the question; for an endless chain of jagged cliffs stretched out like a barrier before me.

Compelled therefore to decide on remaining for the night in the open air, I tried to find some place where I could sleep without risking my life by a fall into the yawning chasm beneath. My valise served as a pillow, and as the moon now shone brightly I could see by my watch that it was near midnight.

I was tired as a dog and soon fell into a slumber from which I was aroused by the sound of footsteps. I listened, but all was silent. I began to think it an illusion, and was just composing myself to sleep again when I heard a voice close by me singing.

The tones were those of a young girl, and the trembling accents seemed to proceed from a heart oppressed by sorrow.—I rose softly and discovered that she was kneeling on the ground gathering plants which she placed in a basket beside her.—In answer to the question whether she could not direct me to some hut in which I could pass the night, she very kindly pointed out that of her parents, the one that I had previously noticed.

We soon reached a mountain torrent across which was a hanging bridge. She glided lightly over it, and when at a short distance from the hut, I inquired:

"Are you not afraid to be out alone in this wild place at this time of night?"

"O, no! my heart feels no fear. It is for my William who is dangerously ill, and in the hope of saving his life I would remain out all night in a far more lonesome and dangerous place."

"But why gather these herbs at midnight?" I inquired in surprise.

"Because they have not so much virtue at any other time."

"And why not?"

"Because their spirits are abroad at no other hour."

During this conversation we reached the hut. A light still burned dimly in the room—the same which I had seen on the rock. The girl hastened before me to speak to William. The old man whom I had seen at the window came out to meet me. His countenance inspired me with respect. Frank and honest, like a true Swiss, he pressed my hand, and with expressions of sincere regret that he could not entertain me better than as the inhabitant of a poor Swiss canton, he led me into a small but neat room. An old woman with silver locks sat at a table reading the Bible with deep attention.

On my entering the room she removed her spectacles, arose slowly, tottered towards me, held out her trembling hand and bade me welcome. At the further end of the apartment on a bed lay a young man. He had not observed my entrance, neither could I see his face, for the girl was covering it with kisses while she laid the flowers on his heart.

After a while she raised herself from the bed of the invalid, took me by the hand and led me to him. He was remarkably handsome, with fine, expressive eyes and a noble countenance. He held out his hand to me for a long time without speaking and then pressed the poor girl to his heart.

As I had formally paid some little attention to medicine, I tried to find what was the matter with him, but he evidently tried to avoid conversation, shook his head with a smile and laid his hand on his heart. My attempts to ascertain the cause of his illness were in vain, but as it struck me he was not dangerously ill, I ventured to predict a speedy recovery.

Lisette seized my hand and pressed it fervently, thanking me for the consolation I offered. The invalid only shook his head with a faint smile.

Soon after he glanced toward the window, fixing his eyes wildly on one spot.—He then looked at me, his countenance still paler than before, and said trembling and in so low a voice that neither the old woman nor Lisette could hear him:

"It will soon be over!"

There was something very mysterious in the young man's conduct, and I hardly knew what to make of it myself. I was too tired to think; so I begged my venerable host to show me to my room. A bed and a wardrobe was all it contained. Before I retired, the old man told me that he had taken the youth into his house after the death of his parents and brought him up with Lisette; of their subsequent attachment, and that, as William should get well they were to be married.

In answer to my questions about the young man's illness, he could only reply that a few evenings before he had returned home unwell from the chamois hunt.—Before my host left me, he entreated me so earnestly to remain with them till William should be better, that unable to refuse I consented.

I was too sleepy to keep awake long, but I had scarcely closed my eyes however, when a frightful storm arose, which, beating through the open panes of my window, awoke me.

I looked up—the moon was no longer clear. Heavy clouds were rolling over it, and just then the door softly opened. I knew perfectly well I had bolted it, and could not comprehend how it had been opened from without. I started up in bed, but all was dark.

Soon I observed a tall figure approaching cautiously, clad in a white robe. The countenance was pale, the eyes fixed and staring.

"Who's there?" I cried.

Paying no attention to my question, the figure walked slowly up to the old wardrobe, opened it, seemed for a long time to be seeking something within it, and at last brought out a white bundle. She, for the appearance was that of a woman, unfolded it, and I perceived distinctly that it was a winding sheet. She looked at it some minutes, bowed her head three times, refolded it, placed it again in the wardrobe, which she looked, and then left the room as softly as she had entered.

I was not afraid, for fear was a sensation I had never experienced; but I must say I felt a sort of cold shuddering creeping over me. Indeed I was not certain but that I was dreaming all the time.

Finally I got up, and went to the wardrobe. It was bolted. However, I opened it, and looked in, but it was dark, and I saw nothing that could give me any explanation of what had passed.

"Nonsense!" said I to myself, "it was nothing but a dream." So I laid down again to sleep; but I found this impossible.

Early the next morning my host came to my room. I told him what I had seen, and asked him if any one had been up during the night. The old man's countenance changed suddenly. Tears came into his eyes—he folded his hands together, and I saw his lips move as if in prayer.—At length he said to me trembling:

"Alas! my dear sir, it was the "Bride of Death" that you saw! I am afraid it is a bad sign—some of us will soon die."

"This is a warning then," said I, shaking my head, and accompanying the old man into the room of the sick youth.

He appeared somewhat better than when I last saw him. He was sitting up and Lisette near him; but there was something unaccountable and peculiar about his eyes, which were constantly turned toward the window. After all except the old woman had left the apartment, he called me to his bedside, and made me sit down by him.

"I want you to be kind to Lisette," he said "for my time on earth is short.—To-day the "Bride of Death" will carry me away."

"The Bride of Death!" I exclaimed, in astonishment; and the figure I had seen the night before at once rushed to my mind.

"Listen," said he, after a pause. "I will tell you all. You are the only one who will ever know it, for I would not grieve Lisette and her aged parents, until it is necessary.

I drew nearer to his bed, in order not to lose a word, and after a short pause he began:

"A few days ago," said he, "I got separated from my companions at a chamois hunt. It was dark as midnight, when I perceived I was on a frightfully high glacier. I looked around to see which way I should take to return home. Suddenly a most beautiful girl stood before me, more beautiful even than Lisette. How she had ascended the glacier, I could not understand. For several minutes she looked at me without speaking a word. At last, in a sweeter voice than I had ever heard before, she called me her husband. I felt a singular sensation at my heart.

"I am already betrothed," said I, trembling "Lisette is my bride."

"I am your bride, and you are my bridegroom," said she, in a soft voice, accompanied by a smile; "and when you see me for the third time, then will be our wedding."

"Saying thus she pressed me to her bosom, but I disengaged myself with horror, for I felt that no heart beat within. She however drew me forcibly towards her, and again and again embraced me. I gazed wildly about; all around the morning twilight seemed to glimmer.

Soon she commenced a song so sweet and soothing, that I fell asleep in her arms. I dreamed that I saw the maiden who held me in her arms struggle for me with Lisette. Poor girl! she was soon overpowered, and I saw tears streaming from her eyes. She looked at me for a moment, and then with a deep-drawn sigh disappeared. All around was gloom, and soon the strange apparition laid me to sleep in a couch—it was a coffin!

In a few moments I awoke. Daylight was fast dawning, and in the East as many suns seemed to rise as he had set since the creation of the world. Soon the stars were changed into myriads of spirits that flew away with the suns, and again I saw the maiden who had lulled me to sleep, and laid me in the coffin. Presently her features changed and she stood before me in ethereal robes under the semblance of Lisette. I seized her hand to kiss it, but the effort awoke me. I was no longer on the glacier at a distance from home, but lying under a tree not far from the house.

It was night, and I saw a light burning within. All seemed to me like a frightful dream; and the same time I could not comprehend how or why I had got under the tree. I got up as quick as I could, and went into the house. I suppose I must have looked very pale, for the inmates seemed frightened at the sight of me. Lisette's father asked me where my gun was, and why I had staid out so late hunting.

I had just strength enough to reply that I had lost it, when a sudden faintness overcame me and I seized hold of the nearest chair to keep me from falling.—Finally I grew so weak that I could scarcely stand, and at last fell down nevermore to rise."

"It was the Bride of Death!" said he, after a short silence, "that I saw upon the glacier. She has already appeared to me twice. When I saw her last night, she had a crown in her hand. She will appear to me a third time, and then it will be all over."

The invalid become so fatigued with the relation of the narrative, that suddenly he fell into a slumber. I saw him smile frequently in his sleep, and attempt to seize something with his hand. In a few hours he awoke in the arms of Lisette. He appeared cheerful and felt much refreshed and strengthened. I considered this a good sign, and was disposed to regard his whole narrative as the creation of a morbid fancy. His cheerfulness continued till towards evening, when he became sad and melancholy Lisette wished to get something to relieve him; but he would not allow her to quit his side.

The evening grew darker and more gloomy, the invalid weaker and more low-spirited. I now for the first time perceived a woman with dishevelled hair, and ghastly pale, gazing fixedly at the house. I called Lisette's attention to the apparition. In an instant she turned deathly white, and shrieking "Merciful God! the Bride of Death!" fell senseless on the floor.

"What appearance is that?" said I, to the old man.

"Alas! it is the Bride of Death! She walks in a circle for two hours round the spot where some one is soon to die."

William was at that time occupied with Lisette, and through our assistance she soon recovered. Poor girl! she seemed almost a maniac, and wept incessantly.—As night came on, the invalid gradually grew weaker and weaker. Everything seemed so gloomy and mysterious around me, that I felt strangely affected. The father stood with his hands clasped together, praying fervently, while his old dame sat at at the table, sometimes reading aloud from the Bible, and at others repeating the Lord's Prayer. Lisette was lying on the bed close to William, weeping.

Suddenly an owl fluttered across the window. A pale face, with fixed eyes and wildly streaming hair, was seen looking through the casement. It was the fatal spectre.

"The Bride!" cried William—then springing up, he seized Lisette's hand, pressed it convulsively, fell back—and expired.

In the morning, I bade farewell to the old people, leaving Lisette standing over the corps of her lover in wild despair.

A year elapsed. I had made the tour of Italy, and was again in Switzerland on my return to my native country. It was a fine evening in August, when I reached the spot where dwells such hospitable host. My road led me by the house, and as it was late, I decided on again passing the night in it.

I looked through the window, and saw the old man sitting alone by the fireside. I knocked at the door. It was a long time before he recognized me, but then he gave me a hearty welcome. When I entered, inquired after his wife and Lisette.

"They are gone before, but I shall soon follow them," was his reply. "Yesterday I saw the Bride of Death. She has been here for the last time, for the winding sheet is no longer in the wardrobe—a proof that she will come no more."

He was cheerful, and assured me that he placed all his hopes in the other world. After a while he showed me to my former chamber, where I soon fell asleep.

It was a long time after sunrise when I awoke. I dressed myself quickly and went down stairs. The old man still sat at the table, his head resting on his hand, and he seemed to be reading the Bible.

I was unwilling to disturb him; but, after waiting a considerable time I grew impatient, and went up to him to take my leave. But it was too late—the old man was dead. The Bible lay open before him, his finger pointing to the following words: "The ways of the Almighty are mysterious and past finding out."

TUMULT IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.—While the United States (says the Boston Journal) are rocked by a tremendous political convulsion, their neighbors of the British colonies are not exempt from exciting political difficulties, although of a less serious nature. In Canada the Parliamentary hosts are being marshalled on the great question of representation by population, the Orange difficulty, and the affair of the Grand Trunk Railway, all of which matters will call out bitter partisan warfare. In Nova Scotia an unpopular administration, railroad funds, and an alleged embezzlement of public money by a member of the Assembly, are the fruitful causes of a fierce conflict which has for some time been raging among the legislative solons. In Prince Edward Island a difficulty between the land-owners and the tenantry has engendered a serious political strife, and led to a change in the system of Government. In Newfoundland there has been a change in the rulers, and after the formation of a provisional government the Queen's representative was compelled to dissolve the House of Assembly in consequence of the violence of a mob. In New Brunswick gross official speculation in the public lands has created great public excitement; which finds vent in the press and legislative assembly. Verily commotion is the order of the day all over the world.

ROME.—The population of the 'Eternal City' is about 175,000, divided into 54 parishes, with 1,280 priests, 2,092 monks and members of religious orders, 1,678 nuns, and 527 ecclesiastical pupils. Exclusive of Jews, the number of inhabitants not acknowledging the Roman Church is 412. There are 70 Cardinals composing the Sacred College, six of whom are Bishops, fifty Priests, and fourteen Deacons.—The oldest Cardinal is eighty-four, the youngest forty-two. Fifty-four are Italians, sixteen foreigners. Six of the foreign Cardinals are of France, three of Austria, two of Spain, two of Portugal, one of Belgium, one of England, and one of Prussia. Twenty-seven Cardinals (Italians) reside in Rome, and assist the Pope in the spiritual government of his Church, and in the temperal government of the Pontifical States. The civivil list of Rome costs about $600,000. The salaries of the higher officers do not exceed $3 000. Baryard Taylor states that there are more free public schools in Rome, in proportion to population, than in New York, and that the taxes are less than in that State or in England or France. Were Pius IX left free to follow his own benevolent impulses, or to resume that liberal line of policy which he adopted upon his first elevation to power, there would, perhaps, be little danger to Rome in the revalutionary tide which now sweeps over Italy.—*Southern Field and Fireside.*

BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.—In a late article in Fraser's Magazine, this brief but beautiful and true passage occurs:

Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's smile of approbation, or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand—a brother's noble forbearance—with a handful of flowers in green and dainty meadow—with bird's nests admired, but not touched—with creeping aunts, and almost imperceptible emmets—with humming bees and glass beehives—with pleasant walks in shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones and words to nature, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue and to the source of all good—to God himself.

WANT TO BORROW.—In addition to Lincoln's other troubles, the Washington *States* vouches for the following:

There are now in this city between sixty and seventy men, mostly from the West, who have informed Lincoln that he must either give them an office, or lend them money to get home with.

A LAKE OF FIRE.

A correspondent of the Alta California gives the following incident of a visit to the volcano Kilauea, in the Sandwich Islands, thirty-six miles from Hilo. After saying that the crater of this volcano is in a vast pit in the midst of an immense plain, having only a gradual rise to the center—and that within a quarter of a mile is the entrance of a great cave, which he and his guide explored—he says:

"Suddenly we came to a high bank, and looking down we beheld the lake of fire beneath us about seventy-five feet.—This lake is something more than a mile in circumference. There, in full view, were real waves of liquid fire, of a bright red color, spluttering and splashing like ocean waves! A little island of hard lava stands in the middle of the lake, against the black sides of which the waves of fire dashed with tremendous fury, and breaking on its jagged cliffs, they would cast their red spray high into the air. The sides of this lake are solid walls of red fire, glowing with fearful intensity. We were standing on the windward bank, with a strong cold wind blowing down, yet the heat was so intense that we could only look for a moment at a time, then turn away and catch the refreshing influence of the cool breeze. In addition to the roaring and hissing of the lake, we heard, at short intervals, sounds much resembling that of a steamer blowing off steam, only infinitely louder, an ominous glowing of pent-up forces struggling in subterranean caverns, at which the very earth seemed to tremble. Occasionally large masses of the cooled lava on the edge of the lake became detached, and falling into the boiling caudron, were instantly reduced to a liquid state.

"After a few minutes, silence, disturbed only by an occasional hissing and muttering, I was startled by that awe-inspiring sound of escaping steam. In an instant a faint glimmering of red, like a sheet of lightning shot out from under the over-hanging brink where I was standing, and ran across the lake. This was a signal for a change in the programme. Immediately the whole lake became of a bright red colour, and fountains sprang up in different parts of the lake.

"My eyes followed these with amazement, as one after another they cast up great quantities of a pure vermillion coloured liquid. These were followed by two others in rapid succession, one of which burst up near where I was standing. Running back, I cowed under the upper bank and witnessed the grandest pyrotechnic display of which it is possible to form any conception. These six fountains threw up jets from thirty to fifty feet high. The fountain, from the spray of which I so hastily retreated, made large deposits of molten lava on the bank where I was standing, and when it ceased I procured some very good specimens. A short period of inactivity ensued, and then the waves of fire commenced to roll and dash against the little island, as we at first saw them. Native tradition says that this crater has been burning from time immemorial.

"The most wonderful and mysterious phenomena we witnessed, was on the second day of our visit to the crater. It was noon, and we were sitting on a high bank at lunch; I had turned up my face to the wind to avoid the intense heat of the lake. I was startled by a noise like the rushing together of vast bodies of water The natives jumped up instantly and raised an unearthly shout, scampering in an opposite direction. Turning toward the lake, I beheld a scene which I never shall forget. I, too, had to run off some distance to escape the great heat. The whole surface of the lake was in a state of the wildest commotion. Wave clashed on wave, and all was confusion.—Tremendous billows of fire rolled from every side of the lake to the center, and meeting in fierce conflict around the island to the centre, broke with fury over its black sides. Then after receding again they rushed to the outset once more, with increased force, and meeting together, shot up into the air perhaps 100 feet—one vast spiral body of red liquid lava, which finally combed over and fell in graceful spray back into the lake again.—*Southern Field and Fireside.*

RICH GOLD MINES DISCOVERED IN CHILI.—Great excitement is created in Chili by the reported discovery of rich gold mines in Valdivia. In some instances from ten to twelve dollars per day have been taken from the diggings. The Valparaiso *Mercario*, speaking of the universal resources of the South, says:

"Judging from the geological formation of these lands, they cannot fail to contain a great quantity of minerals, covered at present by a layer of vegetable earth, the richness of which is apparent in the gold washed away by the rains, and also those portions where the roughness of the ground does not allow the vegetable earth to collect, and where the rich veins can easily be discovered."

Parties who have visited the diggings write that intelligent miners, with some capital, cannot fail to make fortunes, because even should they not find gold, which is not probable, they would undoubtedly find rich copper mines, which are believed to exist in great abundance in those regions. The Spanish traditions testify to the existence of great miceral wealth in the South of Chili—a fact that in all probability will ere long be realized, if the government succeeds in subduing the Indians who infest that section.

HOW TO COOL WATER.—If it is desired to cool water for drinking in warm weather, and ice cannot be had for the purpose, let it be kept in an unglazed earthenware pitcher, wrapped around with two or three folds of coarse cotton cloth kept constantly wet. The theory of cooling water in this manner is the absorption of heat from it by the evaporation of the moisture in the cotton cloth—expansion produces cold; compression, heat.—*Southern Field and Fireside.*

A NEW TYPE-SETTER.

Willis, in his last letter to the *Home Journal* says the machine "to insert a pig at one end and grind out sausages at the other," is really slow in comparison with the new invention for setting types—a visit to which was the object of one of his recent walks in New York:

Alden's type-setter not only can set types as fast as eight men, but distributes or restores to their places the same amount by the same process—an *auto-recuperation of outlay* which it is wonderous to believe (for an editor, at least,) may be a possible principle in Nature!

The type-setter is worked like a piano, by playing on keys—the mere touch on the key, for the letter *a*, for instance, being instead of the old fashion of taking up that letter with the fingers, turning it right end up and right side front, and putting it into the line, to be adjusted with spaces. It is a revolving table of brass—the machine—worked by the smallest steam power, and the cost is about fifteen hundred dollars. It would 'clear itself,' of course, by the saving of labor, (to say nothing of the acceleration of work to which speed is so necessary,)in a very short time. Without going into a particular description of the machinery, I may say, as one who has been a well-taught type-setter himself, that it seemed to me as the locomotive seems to the stage driver, or as the steamboat to the paddler of the cannoe—an impossible *desideratum* brought miraculously to pass.

Perhaps the most curiously ingenious part of the invention is that which gives the compositor a chance to scratch his head or indulge in a revery, speak to his friend, or light his cigar, mend the grammar or criticise the 'copy'—obviating, that is to say, the necessity of rigidly keeping up with the unvarying steam-propulsion of the machine. This is done by a register wheel, which makes signals for the letters before they are taken, and which will allow as many as sixty to accumulate before they are disposed of, with no hindrance to the action of the machinery. Could anything be more like a brain turned into brass?

The inventor of this wonderful affair, Timothy Alden, was a practical printer; and to it he devoted twenty years, dying when he had at last perfected it—his brain and nerve giving way to the diseases of over-concentration of thought and will. How many men are victims, in these "fast days," to this kind of overtasking? Yet Alden lived enough of a life, if measured by benefit to his race. What were the eventless centuries of Methuselah, (as a good to the world,) in comparison with the twenty-year invention of this Massachusetts type-setter?

GOV. LETCHER'S REPLY TO SECRETARY CAMERON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Richmond, Va., April 16, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, *Sec'y of War:*

SIR: I received your telegram of the 15th, the genuineness of which I doubted. Since that time I have received your communication, mailed the same day, in which I am requested to detach from the militia of the State of Virginia "the quota designated in a table" which you append, "to serve as infantry or riflemen for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged."

In reply to this communication, I have only to say, that the militia of Virginia will not be furnished to the powers at Washington for any such use or purpose as they have in view. Your object is to subjugate the Southern States, and a requisition made upon me for such an object—an object, in my judgment, not within the purview of the Constitution or the act of 1795—will not be complied with. You have chosen to inaugurate civil war, and having done so, we will meet it in a spirit as determined as the Administration has exhibited towards the South.

Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

PRENTICE ON LINCOLN.

The Louisville *Journal* has been steadily and fiercely opposed to the secessionists, but he can't stand Lincoln's proclamation. Having received the telegraphic report of his proclamation, Prentice pitches into him as follows:

"We are struck with mingled amazement and indignation. The policy announced in the proclamation deserves the unqualified condemnation of every American citizen. It is unworthy not merely of a statesman, but of a man. It is a policy utterly hair-brained and ruinous. If Mr. Lincoln contemplated this policy in the inaugural address, he is a guilty dissembler; if he has conceived it under the excitement raised by the seizure of Fort Sumter he is a guilty Hotspur. In either case he is miserably unfit for the exalted position in which the enemies of the country have placed him. Let the people instantly take him and his administration into their own hands, if they would rescue the land from bloodshed, and the Union from sudden and irretrievable destruction."

WILL THEY RUN?—We see it stated that the Governor of Indiana intends to make a tender to Old Abe of thirty thousand troops from that State to aid in subjugating the South. If the regiments are composed of the same material as the Indiana Regiment which, at the battle of Buena Vista, considered discretion the better part of valor, and ran away, they will not be likely to create much consternation when they march Southward, if they have the courage even to commence a march. The Indiana volunteers will not need to wear their shields on their breasts.

A PERTINENT PRAYER.—An old soldier whose nose had been cropped off by a sabre cut, happened to give few pence to a beggar, who exclaimed in return, "God preserve your eyesight." "Why so?" inquired the veteran. Because, sir," he replied, "if your eyes should grow weak, you couldn't keep spectacles on."

THE POOR AFRICAN, AND THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—Albert, a slave, the property of Gen. S. G. Hardaway, accosted Mr. Knox, President of the Central Bank and Chairman of the Board of Loan Commissioners, this morning on the steps of the Central Bank, when the following conversation ensued:

"Good morning Mr. Knox; I am told you have some Southern Confederacy bonds for sale."

"Yes, Albert, the loan is not all taken, although it is being rapidly subscribed for."

"Well, Mr. Knox, I want to take some, I have got three hundred dollars which I have saved out of my earnings in odd times, and I want to put it in these bonds, if you will let me."

"You cannot do so without your master's consent," replied Mr. Knox; but if he is willing there will be no difficulty about it."

Albert went out, found his master, obtained his consent, and the books of the Loan subscription shows three hundred dollars of coupon bonds subscribed for and paid "by Sam'l G. Hardaway, trustee for his slave Albert," and with the money of Albert.

Alfreb, the slave of Col. W. Crawford Bibb, being told of Albert's subscription, drew out one hundred dollars which he had on deposit, and subscribed for coupon bonds to that amount.—*Montgomery Mail.*

A POSSUM STORY.—Although we say "story," it is, nevertheless, a fact. A gentleman in this district sent his sons and some negroes hunting, rather recently, and they returned with forty odd possums—one daddy (what a Mormon?) three mammies, and thirty-six or seven junior possums all hearty, active and thriving.—But of this "forty odd" there was one odd in another sense. It is pure white, with pink eyes. It is unlike other possums in its habits—will not become sullen—fights on without cringing, will eat birds before you without the least shame-facedness, just as a respectable dog would do, and is every way more genteel than his surroundings warrant. What is it? We hope our friend R. B. will submit the specimen to the naturalists, unless, indeed, he means to "go round" with it to make up for the total loss of that peach and apricot crop. At all events, we hope he will show it up at our next District Fair, and at the State Fair also,—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

HONEST FARMER.—Two farmers having a dispute as to some land, an action at law was commenced to determine it. On the day fixed for the trial, one of them called on his opponent to accompany him to the court that each might give his own statement of the case. Finding his neighbor at work in the field, he said to him:

"Is it possible that you have forgotten our cause to-day?"

"No," said he, "I have not forgotten it, but I cannot well spare the time to go.—You will be there, and I know you are an honest man, and will state the case fairly, and justice will be done."

And so it proved; for the farmer stated his neighbor's claims so clearly that the cause was decided against him, and he returned to inform his opponent that he had gained the property. Such a character is worth more than the wealth of the Indies.—*Southern Field & Fireside.*

A VENERABLE AND REVEREND VOLUNTEER.—In the ranks of the Louisville Blues, from Barbour County, says the Columbus Sun, is the Reverend Mr. Alexander McLenan, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who with his two sons enlisted with the company for the term of twelve months in the service of the Confederate States.

In a speech made by him at Clayton, on the way to Columbus, he remarked "That our cause was honored of God, and He would crown it with success." Mr. McLenan is upward of sixty years of age, and the greater part of his manhood has been dedicated to the service of the ministry.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Wendell Phillips made another of his "crisis" speeches at New Haven on Thursday evening. The *Register* says: "The audience was made up chiefly of Republicans, and such sentiments as—"The Anti-Slavery party has stood face to face with the Constitution for thirty years, and the merciless conspiracy of 1787 is done with,—"You will never see the Gulf States come back until they come back a black empire, under the control of the black race, was heartily applauded."—*Philadelphia Palmetto Flag!*

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MADNESS IN A HORSE.—One day last week a valuable horse, belonging to Mr. Nicholas Smith, of Medford, was seized with madness, and became so furious that it was necessary for the safety of those about him to confine him to a strong enclosure. He exhibited his strange malady by biting his keeper, and dashing his head against the sides of his stall. He attempted to gnaw his own hoofs, in doing which he broke his lower jaw so that it hung useless. He bit his own sides, and finally died after three days of terrible suffering.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN ROME.—Washington's birthday was celebrated in Rome on the 22d of February by an artistical dinner of American citizens. The sculptors and painters present were Messrs. Terry, Freeman, I. and C. Chapman, Rogers, Waugh, Montelant, Reinhart, Handley, Ropes, Mozier, and Read, besides whom the festival was attended by Mr. Stockton, the U. S. Minister, and Messrs. Hooker, Locke, C. Perkins and Randolph.

MOBILE, April 17.—The loan is being taken eagerly and rapidly, principally by fifty and hundred dollar bidders, they having the preference by the terms of the Act. The office is crowded with persons anxious to subscribe.

The Banner.

J. J. STEWART, W. L. SAUNDERS, } Edt's. Pro's

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY. APRIL 30, 1861.

☞ We are authorized to announce OBADIAH WOODSON, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Rowan County.

Our Trip to Newbern.

Being anxious to see the real state of feeling that existed in North Carolina since the proclamation of Abe Lincoln, we heartily embraced the opportunity to visit the Southern Rights meeting that was to be held at Newbern on the 25th and 26th instant; but on our arrival at Goldsboro', we were glad to learn it had been wisely dispensed with, it not being deemed necessary to hold more party meetings in consequence of the unanimity of feeling that has so recently taken hold upon the people throughout the State.

We took the one o'clock express train last Tuesday night, and at every depot there were more or less volunteers embarking to tender their services to the State. When daylight came at every station where there were not military companies prepared to get on, we saw companies drilling and making ready. At all the stopping places, men women and children, of all ages, sizes and conditions were assembled in large crowds to hear the news and welcome the soldiers with cheers, smiles and waving of handkerchiefs.

Goldsboro' was the first place at which we stopped any length of time. It looked like a military camp. Volunteers were arriving from all quarters. We met with our worthy brother of the press, Dr. J. J. Lawrence, of the *Rough Notes*, whom we were glad to find in good health and spirits; and what we heard of the patriotic ladies of that spirited village in their ceaseless efforts to render their volunteer companies comfortable, is truly commendable.

We left Goldsboro' Wednesday evening and arrived at Newbern for supper. We found it a beautiful and pleasant city, and from appearances, in time of peace and quiet, a good deal of business is done there; but now every thing seems to be given over to excitement and preparation for the war. Military companies were drilling until midnight.

We remained in Newbern all day Thursday, when we had the pleasure of visiting many places of interest in that beautifully shaded old city. Many buildings are to be seen there that betoken the appearance of ancient architecture, and were doubtless erected by the first residents of the place, but modern taste and enterprize together with its lovely situation and wholesome breeze certainly render it a very desirable and delightful summer resort.

We called on J. L. Pennington, Esq., of the Daily Progress. He is not only mentally able to do much for his state in the present emergency, but judging from his proportions if necessity require, he is physically able himself to do battle with a host of abolition hirelings.

After getting so far down as Newbern we determined to visit Beaufort and Fort Macon.—So on Thursday evening we set out for those points. We arrived in Beaufort at nine o'clock that night. We found the spirit of resistance to the *miserabile vulgus* at Washington city no less determined at Beaufort than at other places. On Friday following, through the kindness of friends we were tendered a seat in a sale-boat with a number of gentlemen to visit Shakelford's Point and Fort Macon. And here we would say, in justice to Captain Pender's gallant volunteer company, that the battery they began to erect on Shackelford's Point for the protection of their city and the Fort, was not, we think, a bad movement. This point of land is nearly surrounded by water, and extends within about two miles and a half of Beaufort and about the same to Fort Macon, and when a Northern fleet passes it it is in the harbor.

A fleet entering from the East bar will be compelled to pass within two hundred yards of the point, or battery began. One coming in the South bar must pass at the most distant point not more than a mile from this peak of land. Consequently an effective battery erected at the place pointed out by Capt. Pender, could do much to disable a fleet before the guns at the fort could reach it. This point, if left entirely unguarded, we think will expose both the Fort and the city to danger, from the fact that a large fleet being partially screened from the fire of the Fort by the peak of land, can land, and erect a battery from which it might play with serious effect on the Fort and city.—As Beaufort harbor is, so to speak, the key to North Carolina, we hope that some of our military men will examine its surroundings more thoroughly.

From Shakelford's point, we went to Fort Macon. We were informed that about four hundred troops were there. They were busily mounting cannon and drilling. Col. Tew is in command. They have 2 cannons carrying 32 pound balls each, and about 30 of less calibre. The soldiers were in good spirits and some longing for a fight. Through all our trip, which was a pleasant one, we could not have believed unless we had seen, that the people were so wonderfully aroused. At every point the most intense excitement and active military preparations prevailed. From the mountains to the sea shore there is but one sentiment, and that is resistance to the death against Black Republican tyranny. Military companies were forming at every Station and passing on every train and from all that we saw, we don't think they will be troubled to draft men for the war. No it would be an insult to the brave sons of North Carolina to talk of drafting them to defend their dearly bought liberties and all that is dear to them, against the domineering encroachments and blind fanaticism of the North. We believe there will be a sufficient number of volunteers to supply the demand of the Governor. And if there is any drafting to be done, it will be to keep some of our men at home.

☞ We learn, says the last Raleigh *Register* that Mr. H. P. Mangum, of this State, whose appointment as Consul to some place by the Lincoln Administration was noticed in this paper, is not, as was stated at the time the announcement was made, a son of exSenator Mangum, but a nephew of his, who has resided in Washington for the past ten years.

☞ A nephew of the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, and Mr. Todd, a brother of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, both Kentuckians and now in Montgomery, Ala., have offered their services to the Confederate States.

☞ The Editor has been absent during the last week which will account for all deficiencies in the present number.

Special Session of the Legislature.

On Wednesday next the Legislature meet in special session, and we hope to see the members act promptly, as there is no necessity for a prolonged session, but not so precipitately as some have suggested. It has been suggested that the Legislature should adopt the Confederate Constitution and submit it to the people for ratification, as a means of hurrying the State out of the Union, also that the Legislature should immediately vote it out. Of course these are merely suggestions, and we hope that the Legislature, even if it possessed the authority, will not be guilty of incorporating so remarkable a precedent, and one so liable to produce quibling and dissatisfaction hereafter. The State is virtually out of the Union now, and we can see no great advantage to be derived from precipitation. The only proper course for the Legislature to pursue, in our opinion, when it shall meet, is to call a Convention of the people. The Convention, then will have the power to do much more than the Legislature have the authority to do, and it will doubtless take steps immediately to rescind the powers delegated to the old constitution. The people will vote the State out almost unanimously.

Northern Debts.

We hope that no one in North Carolina, or in any of the Confederate States, will repudiate their Northern debts, but in times like these they should take their time to pay them. The most of the debts were doubtless made in good faith and certainly was very kind and indulgent on the part of the Northern Merchants to give credit, in view of the troublesome agitation between the two sections.

The Newbern Progress very pertinently remarks on this subject: "Let every Southern man who recieves a draft for a Northern debt return it after writing thereon—'This draft will be paid as soon as the troubles between the North and South are settled.' Such a course we think, on the part of business men in the South will tend greatly to bring about a peace. The South has determined on the separation, and whether there be war or no war separate from the North she will, and so they might as well agree to let us out without bloodshed. We advise all business men to pay no Northern debt until Lincoln's coercive army is disbanded, and a peaceable separation agreed to by his administration. Coercion is a game that two can play at in more ways than one.

We doubt not that the Legislature immediately on its assembling will suspend all suits for the collection of debts by non-residents. It certainly ought to do so; the people expect it, and it is but right they should do so."

Our Government.

The Northern Black Republican Administration in its hellish onslaught upon the South, profess merely to be protecting the federal government according to the spirit of the Constitution; when, in fact, every act committed by that party since it got into power, has been in open conflict and gross violation of that instrument, and the principles upon which it was founded. They rally their deluded followers by the poltroon's harangues that their Republican liberty, sacred Constitutian, and the glorious stars and stripes are endangered by rebels and traitors and that they must fight or give up all pretentions to free government, and yet England's tyranny, in its worst days, was not half so hienous, so oppressive, not only on the South but on the North, as the execrable despotism inaugurated by the white-livered party leaders of the Abolition section. They excite the abolition hosts by the sacred names of Constitution and Free Government. But their section is ruled by a tyrant, a low-flung ignoramus, a diabolical usurper, and verily will the people mourn while he reigns.

We love the old Constitution not merely for its intrinsic worth, but because it was sanctioned by the signature of the immortal WASHINGTON; because it is a prestige and stipulation of our revolutionary sires, whose blood and treasures wrought out for us the many blessings and privileges we have enjoyed for the last three quarters of a century. We carry the Constitution with us, and we claim that we are the Constitution, and that the stars and stripes of right belong to us. Our Government (the South) has ever been loyal and obedient. We, as a State, it is true, are now in open rebellion under the Constitution of our fathers, but this has been nefariously forced upon us, and as necessity knows no law, we are compelled to strike for our alters and firesides, or "be forever fallen."

Patriotic Ladies.

The ladies of our town have for the last week been busily engaged in making clothing, mattresses, bandages, etc., for our brave soldiers who have left families, home and friends and gone to defend the rights and honor of the South. And we are glad to know that the fair band of co-laborers here are not all that are engaged in this noble cause of motherly kindness toward our brave men, but that the ladies generally, as we have had an opportunity to learn, are doing likewise.

At Newbern the other day, at the instance of a friend, we had the pleasure of visiting Lowthrop Hall, where we found a goodly number of sewing machines employed by the fair hands of Newbern ladies preparing like comforts for the troops at Fort Macon. This is a noble spirit, and worthy the fair descendants of the self-sacrificing and patriotic mothers of the revolution. How much braver, with what cheerful hearts and lively spirits can our soldiers fight for the noble cause in which they are employed when they remember they have the prayers, assistance and smiles of their mothers, sisters and lady friends at home.

A Patriotic Lady.

ADDRESS OF MISS BETTIE HOWARD, ON PRESENTING THE FLAG TO THE IREDELL BLUES.

Capt. Simonton, and gentlemen of the Iredell Blues:

You have nobly came forward at the call of your country—to do service upon the field of battle—for the protection of the honor of North Carolina—and the cause of the South—for the defence of our homes and our firesides, around which are gathered your fathers, mothers, wives, brothers, sisters and all that you hold near and dear on this earth.

Allow me, before you leave your homes, to present to you this flag—which I know you will never, no, NEVER, see trail in the dust. Let God and right be your watchword—and may the smiles of heaven rest upon you.

After the above patriotic and soul stirring address which was sufficient, coming from the beautiful and accomplished lady orator, to arouse the most cold-hearted patriot to a sense of duty and honor—we understand one of the Blues ingloriously excused himself from the company, because the Flag was a Southern one. Poor fellow, he was hard run for an excuse.

Apologetic.

We dislike to offer an apology for any delinquency of duty on our part, but from circumstances unavoidable our paper has been delayed to-day beyond its usual time of issue. We hope it will not occur again.

THE BURKE RIFLES, a fine-looking company, 95 in number, from Burke county, under the command of Gen. Avery, who is their Captain, arrived here last night.

Public Meeting.

There was a public meeting held at Capt. Barber's muster ground on the 27th inst., at which Dr. J. G. Ramsay, we are happy to learn, in a few eloquent remarks urged his fellow-citizens to fly to arms, and aid our distracted country in every possible way to defend her honor and rights.

Mr. Thomas J. Foster arose and made some remarks in behalf of our volunteers, urging the necessity of our citizens of Rowan to furnish them with provisions or money, and that he was ready to receive any thing that might be given. After which he soon raised $125 in provisions and cash and can raise more there if necessary.

☞ The General Assembly of North Carolina will meet in Raleigh to-morrow, and will, we think, remain in session but a short time. As to its *plain duty* the Wilmington Daily *Herald* of the 26th instant, says:

"The military organization of the State is the most important matter which will engage the attention of members. We know we but echo the common sentiment of the people when we say that nothing but honesty and *capacity* should be considered in the appointment of the officers who are to command the troops of the State. This is no time for the indulgence of favoritism or the promotion of personal friends. Popularity is no recommendation for military distinction—civil service ought not to be a passport to military office. Militia Captains, even are not all Napoleons. No man ought now to be entrusted with a responsible command unless he is in every way qualified for the discharge of the duties which will devolve upon him. We may have to engage immediately in a long and bloody war. We will almost certainly have to do some fighting at once. If so, who wants to be led by an officer in whom he can place no confidence, and whose incompetency may display itself at the most critical period? Who would not infinitely prefer 'fighting on his own hook'? The loss of life is not the worst feature of a defeat. The demoralization, and want of self confidence which it begets, constitute its chief terrors. Let us, then, have no person in command of Regiments, Brigades or Divisions who will be likely to cause defeat or unnecessary loss of life or other criminal blunders. Everybody knows that there never has been a proper military organization in North Carolina, or any at all, in fact. With the exception of a few Volunteer Companies, there has not been even the appearance of such organization.

"Gentlemen have been elected to the offices in the militia in almost every instance, purely upon their personal popularity and without any regard whatever to their quanfications. But the time for all this has passed, and therefore we were glad to see the order of Gov. Ellis suspending the elections. We want none but *military* men to hold the military offices. The welfare of the State and of the people demands this. Of course we do not mean to say that none except those who have been in the regular service should hold any office, but we do say that as far as possible they ought to hold the more important positions. North Carolina has some distinguished sons who were in the late United States army. She has some now in the army of the Confederate States. But if she did not have one we think it would be the plain duty of the Legislature to secure the services of competent men from other States. The President of the Confederate States has kindly ordered some of his officers to posts in North Carolina at the request of Gov. Ellis. The States of South Carolina has, we believe, done the same. If their services are needed, and it is consistent with their duty to their Government, give them commissions and let them remain. At any rate and by all means let our boys have good officers. That is all they need. Give it to them and we will stake them against the world."

SERENADE TO VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

Last night at the hour of 9 o'clock, a large number of citizens congregated in front of the Exchange Hotel, with the First Regiment band, and serenaded the Honorable Alexander H. Stevens, Vice President of the Confederate States of America. The distinguished gentleman was introduced to the throng by Mayor Mayo, and received with hearty cheers.—In response, Mr. Stephens returned his acknowledgments for the warmth of the personal greeting, and his most profound thanks for it as the representative of the Confederate States. He spoke of the rejoicing the secession of Virginia had caused among her Southern sisters. Her people would feel justified if they could hear it as he had. He would not speak of the States who were out, but those who were in. North Carolina was out, and did not know exactly how she got out. The fires that were blazing here he had seen all along his track from Montgomery to Richmond. At Wilmington, North Carolina, he had counted, on one street, twenty flags of the Confederate States.

The news from Tennessee was equally cheering—there the mountains were on fire. Some of the States still hesitated, but soon all would be in. Tennessee was no longer in the late Union. She was out by resolutions of her popular assemblies, in Memphis and other cities. Kentucky would soon be out. Her people were moving. Missouri—who could doubt the stand she would take, when her Governor, in reply to Lincoln's insolent proclamation had said, "You shall have no troops for the furtherance of your illegal, unchristian and diabolical schemes?" Missouri will soon add another star to the Southern galaxy. Where Maryland is, you all know. The first Southern blood had been shed on her soil, and Virginia would never stand idly by and see her citizens shot down.—The cause of Baltimore was the cause of the whole South. He said the cause we were engaged in was that which attached people to the old Constitution of the United States—it was the cause of civil, religious and constitutional liberty. Many of us looked at that Constitution as the anchor of safety. In Georgia, the people had been attached to the previous Union, but the Constitution which governed it was framed by Southern talent and understanding. Assaults had been made on it ever since it was established—lately, a latitudinous construction had been made by the North, while we of the South sought to interpret it as it was—advocating strict construction State rights, the rights of the people to rule, etc. He spoke of all the fifteen Southern States as advocating this construction. To violate the principles of the Constitution was to initiate revolution—and the Northern States had done this.

The Constitution framed at Montgomery discarded the obsolete ideas of the old Constitution, but had preserved its better portion, with some modifications, suggested by the experience of the past, and it had been adopted by the Confederate States, who would stand to it. The old Constitution had been made an engine of power to crush out liberty; that of the Confederate States, to preserve it. The old Constitution was improved in our hands, and those living under it had, like the Phœnix, risen from the ashes. The revolution lately begun did no affect alone property, but liberty. He alluded to Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers, and said he could find no authority in the old Constitution for such a flagrant abuse of power. His second proclamation had stigmatized as pirates all who sailed in letters of marque; this was also in violation of the Constitution, which alone gave Congress that power. What had the friends of liberty to hope for? Beginning in usurpation, where would he end? You were, however, said he, no longer under the rule of this tyrant. With strong arms and stout hearts you have now resolved to stand in defence of liberty. The Confederate States had but asserted their rights. They believed that their rulers derived their just powers from the consent of the governed. No one had a right to deny the existence of the sovereign right of secession. Our people did not want to meddle with the Northern States—only wanted the latter to let them alone. When did Virginia ever ask the assistance of the General Government?

If there is sin in our institutions, we bear the blame—and will stand acquitted by natural law, and the higher law of the Creator. We stand upon the law of God and Nature. The Southern States did not wish a resort to arms after secession. Mr. Stephens alluded to negociations between Major Anderson and the authorities of the Confederate States, to demonstrate the proposition. History, he said, if rightly written, would acquit us of a desire to shed our brothers' blood.

The law of necessity and of right compelled us to act as we did. He had reason to believe that the Creator smiled on it.—The Federal flag was taken down without the loss of a single life. He believed that Providence would be with us and bless us to the end. We had appealed to the God of Battles for the justness of our cause. Madness and folly ruled at Washington. Had it not been so, several of the States would have been in the old Union for a year to come. "The gods first made mad those they would destroy." Maryland would join us, and may-be, ere long, the principles that Washington fought for might be again administered in the city that bore his name. Every son of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, should rally to the support of Maryland. If Lincoln quits Washington as ignominiously as he entered it, God's will will have been accomplished. The argument was now exhausted. Be prepared; stand to your arms; defend your wives and firesides. He alluded to the momentous consequences of the issue involved. Rather than be conquered, let every second man rally to drive back the invader. The conflict may be terrible, but the victory will be ours. Virginians, said he, you fight for the preservation of your sacred rights—the land of Patrick Henry—to keep from desecration the tomb of Washington, the graves of Madison, Jefferson, and all you hold most dear.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

LADIES AID ASSOCIATION FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

At the suggestion of some of the Ladies of Salisbury, a meeting was called to organize an association for the aid of the Volunteers who have left for Fort Caswell. Seventy five ladies and many gentlemen assembled. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Groseclose.

On motion, Mrs. D. A. Davis was chosen President, Mrs J. J. Summerell, Secretary and Mrs. A. Henderson, Treasurer.

A committee consisting of Mrs. Clark, Mrs. E. Enniss, Mrs. G. Brown, Mrs. Pace, Mrs. Vogler, Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. Honeycut and Mrs. Whitehead, were appointed to purchase and cut out garments.

Thirty-one ladies offered to make bandages, &c. Fourteen ladies gave blankets.

After the organization was effected, Dr. Hall addressed the ladies in a few but spirit stiring remarks of cheer in this trying time, and suggested some way by which the comfort of the soldiers may be enhanced. It was quite an eloquent appeal to their hearts and sympathies. The soldiers may rest assured, that with such advocates as the ladies their wants will not be neglected.

Miss K. H. Rice was elected corresponding Secretary, to communicate with Captain McNeely to ascertain what will promote the comfort and welfare of his company.

Great interest was manifested, and it was evinced that all that is needed will most promptly and cheerfully be done.

The meeting adjourned to meet at 9, A. M., Tuesday, April 23d.

E. DAVIS, Pres't.

E. SUMMERELL, Sec'y.

BLEEDING FREELY.

We are glad to see how profusely the Northern banks and capitalists are bleeding themselves for the benefit of the rotten, worthless government they live under.—They are piling gold mountain high and tumbling it into the rump treasury, which, we doubt not sadly needs it. We are infinitely delighted at this rousing spectacle of self-phlebotomy, and ardently hope that every vein and artery will be stuck as deep as the lancet can go. We want above all things to see that foul den of heartless gamblers, *Wall street, well bloodled.* We want to see it drained to the last drop. It will be all the better for the South. In the end she will have the gratification of seeing a grand financial and commercial explosion on the other side of the line that will shiver into fragments the power that fed and fattened upon her trade, and then used the money which she put in its pockets in attempts to enslave her. We wish that we could see a daily announciation of tenders from Northern bankers and capitalists to the amount of twenty millions, because the more they need the weaker they will get. If there be such a thing as a righteous retribution, it is in reserve for these money-changers who are just now in league with the Rump Government that is imprisoned in Washington city.

A GUN FOR THE TIMES.—A citizen of Charlotte has invented a gun which will fire 120 balls in a minute. We have seen it tried, but are not at liberty to particularize at present. Competent officers pronounce it a complete success.—*Democrat.*

THE REVOLUTION!

The whole country is now in the desperate throes of a Revolution! The mask has fallen and the Black Republican Administration stands forth in all its hideous deformity. A war of *coercion* has been openly proclaimed and each State has been called on to furnish men to put down what the President is pleased to term a "rebellion" in the seceded States. A free people unwilling to submit to wrong and oppression and fighting for their rights are to be butchered by the power of this great Government.

That the separation between the North and the South will now be thorough and final we think no reasonable man can doubt hence we must organize in every slave State as one man and determine to strike for all that we hold dear. Let the past be buried and forgotten. We have differed about political matters but now our section, our property, our rights and our honor call us to arms. Let everybody forgive everybody every thing, and as brethren in a common cause let us march to victory or to death. He who is not for the South now, in defiance of all federal authority, is against the South, and such, if there be any, must be watched and dealt with as the condition of things may demand. If there be any among us who are not willing to fight the battles of the South now the sooner they reach a free State and take up arms against us the better, for we tell them *traitors* will not be tolerated on Southern soil.

Every slave State ought and will secede from the rotten concern as soon as possible. We hope that the Legislature, when assembled, will pass an ordinance of secession without debate or parley. We want no Convention—no one does. The people can vote on the ordinance of secession and approve or reject it.—*Progress.*

[*From the South Carolinian*]

WAR ITEMS, &c.

ALEXANDRIA, April 26.

It is reported that General Harney has been captured at Harper's Ferry and sent to Richmond.

Butler's Regiment, from Massachusetts, has arrived in Washington.

Several Southerners have been arrested in Washington and ordered to quit the city. The greatest excitement and consternation prevails among the citizens of Washington, many of whom are leaving for the South.

The heights at Georgetown are garrisoned by Federal troops.

More troops are expected at Annapolis from the North.

The tone of the Northern press is more defiant and insulting to the South.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—A rumor from an authentic source has reached Brazos to the effect that the Mexicans are getting up another guerilla warfare against the citizens on the Rio Grande above Brownsville. The town of Roma had been pillaged and burnt, and many American families murdered. Brownsville was also threatened.

ONE PEOPLE—ONE INTEREST.

If there was one spark of party pride or party prejudice still lingering in the breasts of any in the South, the events which have transpired within the past ten days have been sufficient to extinguish it. Whatever their past divisions—however much the people may have disagreed among themselves as to the mode and manner of redress adopted by the seceded States—there can now be no differences between them. From henceforth the men of the South are brothers, having a common interest and a common destiny. The first great blow in behalf of Southern independence has been struck at Charleston, and as the echoes of the first hostile cannon died away among the hills of the Confederate States, but one feeling actuated the heart of every Southern man, and that a determination to know no former divisions of party, but to co-operate heartily with the supporters of the Confederate States Government. The past, with its party animosities and pride, is forgotten. The old feuds which have divided towns and neighborhoods for generations, are as though they had never existed, and the people in one unbroken phalanx are moving forward to carve out for their Government a glorious future.

Nor is it alone within the limits of the Confederate States that the harsh notes of war have silenced the bickerings of party. The effect of the news upon Virginia has been almost magical. Under its influence she has thrown off the yoke of the old Government, and is now rapidly preparing to join her fortunes with those of the Confederate States; and everywhere throughout the Border Slave States, in which, a short time ago, there were two or three parties each eagerly striving for the mastery, the people have demanded that the contest between them should cease. They feel that their destiny and their interests are with the people of the Confederate States, and until the conflict inaugurated by the Abolitionists of the North is decided, their citizens will not tolerate further political controversies.

At the North, the feeling that party prejudices must cease to operate is gaining ground very rapidly. Ere long no voice will there be heard which is not in favor of "maintaining the Union." Those who are not really, and in good faith, resolved to support the Northern Government in its despotic measures, will at least be compelled to hold their peace. There is now practically but two parties, if they may be called such within the limits of what formerly constituted the old United States—a party of the South, comprising the people of the Southern States, and a party of the North, embracing all but a fraction of the people of the Northern States. The contest is now between them. It is the North arrayed against the South in a solid column.

In ordinary times we should not be averse to the formation of political parties. We deem them necessary in a free Government to preserve a proper check upon persons in power, and they may always be found in a country where free speech and free presses are tolerated; but when, as at the present time, all the old issues on which men have differed have passed away, and there exists an imperious necessity that the voice of every man should be raised in defence of the Government, we rejoice that no petty political disputes are permitted to the evident feeling of unanimity which pervades the people of all the classes at the South. Let the cry be, the Government must be maintained at all hazards, and at any cost, and he who dares not echo it is not true to the people of the Confederate States.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

Written for the Banner.

WAR!

Why should we dread it? Why should we not, indeed, when our cause is so just, rush to the battle field with the same hilarious willingness we would hasten to a feast? Nine-tenths of mankind are born cowards; but every human soul, to some extent, loves to defend and revenge the *right;* and fear changes many a deadly weapon, and makes many a good fight.

Revenge! revenge! revenge! There is music enough in that word to stir the meanest into action. What tho' you go to the field never to return? If, before your fall, you can butcher one infernal rascal—free the world of one public enemy—kill one wretch, who, had you not have done it, would have killed many of your brethren, God be praised, your death is a public benefit and a thousand times as honorable as a quiet breathing-out of your spirit at home!

This thing of war is largely denounced. It is quite fashionable to speak of it as a curse on our species. I regard it a blessing. If no battles were fought to purge the devil's kingdom of its sickliest moral subjects, this earth would soon become utterly inenourable. "Wholesale murder," is it? Aye, and what did God Almighty make warlike head do with all their heathen enemies? He *exterminated* them, as all abolition countries *now* deserve to be exterminated. 'Tis a holy business, this thing of war. Die willingly, rather than submit to dishonor. God will approve it, and saints and armies in heaven will cheer you on to your latest breath.

It requires high moral courage to make a good soldier—nothing more or less.—And this courage exhibits itself but seldom. It is not found engaged in unnecessary braggadocio or cunning bullyism. It is reluctant. It avoids, till compelled, even the sight of the sword. Forced at length into a righteous and unavoidable conflict, it rises, suddenly and sublimely, from its former apparent littleness, to the dimensions of a dreadful avenger, hewing down enemies and winning the victory, as if by a magical instinct. No artful warfare can withstand its frenzied thrusts—it overawes and takes its wicked enemies by storm—it sends them to hell, with the smile of self satisfied scorn still lingering on their lips.

Killing is no murder where the cause is God's and our country's. *Not to strike* would be most irreligious, damnable and contemptible. Crush out the unjust, that the just may have room to live.

April, 1861, E. P. H.

THE SPEECH OF HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The announcement that Ex Vice President Breckinridge would speak, drew the greatest crowd to the Court House hat ever assembled in this city to hear a political address. Long before the hour arrived the City Hall, which it is said will accommodate four thousand persons, was densely packed, and thousands could not find standing room. That all might hear the gifted Kentuckian, it was determined that he would speak from the steps of the Court House, where, for nearly two hours, he held the vast crowd enchained by his powerful argument.

Mr. Breckinridge discussed the issues now before the country as a patriot and a statesman. He did not seek to inflame the passions of men by that wonderful eloquence of men by that wonderful eloquence of which he is the complete master, but rather appealed to their reason and patriotism by argument. He declared his purpose of following the fortunes of his State, which had so often honored him with places of honor and trust. But above all he pointed out that Kentucky should be united whatever position she might assume.

He showed that if Kentucky remained in the Federal Union, although she might desire to be neutral, that she would have to furnish millions of dollars per year to aid Lincoln in subjugating the Southern people to whom we are allied by interest and by blood. Certainly Kentucky had done right in refusing to send a soldier in response to Lincoln's call, and it was now necessary to decide whether she would pay tribute to sustain Lincoln in a mad and unholy war.

He favored arming the State in all events. He did not believe that a State of armed neutrality could long exist. Kentucky was already in a state of rebellion if Gov. Magoffin's action in refusing to call out troops was indorsed by the people, and he believed it was universally applauded by Kentuckians. The idea advanced in the late meeting here, that Kentucky was going to fight neither for Lincoln nor the South, but for the *Union*, was ridiculous. Our proud old Commonwealth must play a manly part, as she had ever done. In his judgment, the whole fifteen Slave States ought to unite, and this might save us from the horrors of civil war; indeed, matters had gone so far that it alone could avert war. But if nothing would restrain Mr. Lincoln from his reckless purpose he had no fear of the result. Thirteen millions of people could not be subjugated. They might be exterminated—but conquered never.

He begged that all party differences and rancor be forgotten in the midst of these distractions. Malidictions had been poured upon his devoted head, and unjustly, but he had no further remembrance of them. Our safety and security required one sentiment, one action; let there be no divisions in our councils.

He thought Kentucky ough to call a Convention before the Fourth of July, at which time Mr. Lincoln would convene his Congress, that her people may determine their future action. He deplored civil strife, but it was necessary that we should be prepared for any emergency, and therefore the State ought to be armed. Intestine war was fearful; but war does exist, and we had to look the dangers bravely in the face. If we had to fight, we would fight for liberty and honor.

Mr. Breckinridge was frequently interrupted with pounds of applause and his speech created a decided sensation.

A tipsy customer, who was seated on the box with the stage-driver, swayed backward till he tumbled off. The mud was deep, and he fell soft. "There, now," he exclaimed, as he crawled out of the slough, "I knew you'd upset, if you didn't take care." On being informed that they had not upset—"Not upset!" he echoed in amazement. "If I'd have known that, I wouldn't have jumped off."

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—It is currently reported that Chief Justice Taney, and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Bench of the Lincoln States, have resigned.

ACTION! ACTION! ACTION!

The past is gone and cannot be recalled. The Border States made a miserable blunder in not seceding immediately after Lincoln's inaugural was hurled upon them.—That was the "gage of battle" which was thrown out to them, and it ought instantly to have been taken up. But they have done at last what they ought to have done at first; and as it is never too late to do a good thing, they must go to work now in earnest to accomplish the grand result for which they have combined with the "Confederate States." THERE IS NOW A THOROUGHLY UNITED SOUTH! From the northern border of Maryland to the Rio Grande, and from the Chesapeake to Kansas, the land is alive with a determination to resist and crush the legions of the foe. A common enthusiasm of the most fiery description is now spread over this vast expanse, and every day will but the more intensify it.

The great thing now to be done is to QUICKEN preparations and HASTEN operations. Not a day should be lost in vigorously enforcing this policy. A STATE OF WAR EXISTS, and we must act accordingly. Every Southern State should forthwith panoply itself for the fight. CELERITY AND ENERGY OF MOVEMENTS ARE MORE THAN HALF THE BATTLE. Let a plan embracing all the objects to be effected be instantly devised, adopted and put in process of execution. We have got the ablest military officers on the continent, and an abundance of men to follow them wherever they may lead. We have got Harper's Ferry, the Thermopylæ of the South, which ought to be fortified in the most powerful manner. Breastworks should be erected on eligible points on the Potomac, James, York and Rappahannock rivers so as to command their channels. The heights opposite Washington should be covered with batteries, and along the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dispositions should be immediately made for obstructing and arresting the passage of any hostile troops from the Northwest and Pennsylvania. That whole region is admirably adapted to guerilla warfare. Its mountain fastnesses and defiles constitute an impregnable natural defence, and a very small force could in one of them do what Leonidas and his 200 Spartans did at Thermopylæ. The Northern frontier of Virginia, in a military point of view, is not excelled by any other in the world for defensive advantages. Bonaparte tried the virtue of NUMBERS in the mountain passes of Spain—but what impression did his hundreds of thousands, trained by him to victory, make upon the people upon whom he hurled them? History tells the tale. They were harrassed at every step by the Spanish Guerillas, beaten in almost every conflict and finally driven out of the country. Northern Virginia is just as favorable as Northern Spain to the triumph of small forces over large ones, and it is all important that attention should at once be directed to that quarter; and that the speediest and most effectual measures should be taken to secure the leading defiles there. Let there be no procrastination. "If it were done when it were done, it is well it were done QUICKLY." Lose no more time by *waiting*. The soil of the South has been invaded by the passage of armed Northern troops through Maryland in defiance of her authorities and people. WAR EXISTS! and let a united South now show that she knows how to meet and conduct it. She can bring millions of the finest soldiers in the world into the field, if necessary. But *millions* are not wanted. Let the North rely upon her *millions*.—The South can do very well with *hundreds of thousands*. Xerxes relied upon *millions*, and the Greeks annihilated him with *a few tens of thousands!* It cannot be called a valiant race who think that in war an enemy is to be terrified and crushed by the cry of *millions*, which is the very silliest cry imaginable. It is a cry which has time and again led to the total destruction of the party making it. With a hundred thousand men well posted in Northern Virginia, an army of TEN MILLIONS would be exterminated. Their very numbers would ensure their fate.

We say again, in conclusion, let the watch words now be through all the South—"ACTION! ACTION! ACTION!"—*Petersburg Express.*

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* says that the secession of Virginia has opened the eyes of the time-servers and hypocrites of the metropolis, and their countenances are beginning to be "sicklied o'er by the pale cast of thought." On the other hand, the Secessionists who have so long been drooping, meet each other on the street with buoyant step and beaming faces. Lincoln is over a mine, and appears to be aware of it. Only think of a President of the United States having sixty armed men in his house to watch while he sleeps. If Maryland will act promptly in concert with Virginia, Washington can be taken with ease, and the Cabinet boxed up and sent to Dixie's Land.

THE SOUTH OF ONE ACCORD.

Never, in the history of the world, did any people respond to arms with greater unanimity than the fifteen slaveholding States now doing. It is not extravagant to say that they have already a million of men virtually under arms. No levy *en masse* could have produced such an uprising of any other people. They continue to differ in some things, it is true—some being for secession, some for revolution, some for uniting with the Southern Confederacy, and some for forming a Confederacy of the Middle States, but all with one mind and one voice, are for prompt resistance to the coercive policy of the North. Against this our people are ready to give battle to the death. Should the Lincoln government persevere in enforcing the insane policy of the proclamation, such battles will be fought as have not before been heard of, and such rivers of blood will flow as have not before been thought of. For ages past it has been told that "when Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war;" but for ages hereafter it will be remembered that when the States of the North met the States of the South in the shock of battle, the earth was shaken from centre to circumference. A full million of Southern warriors are now girding on their armor, with all the resolutions of men determined to conquer or to die; and yet the madmen occupying the high places at Washington expect to not only coerce them into obedience but compel them to to reunite with enemies bent on shedding their blood. Should this course be persevered in, we shall have reunion *with a vengeance!*—*Petersburg Express.*

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—THE FUTURE.

For three quarters of a century our country has been prosperous and happy beyond all precedent, and has increased in population with a rapidity that has puzzled the old world. Her Constitution has been the pride and boast of philosophers and statesmen, of artizans and peasants.—Washington and Jefferson, Madison and Jackson were presidents of the whole country, held views detrimental to no section, and administered the government for the protection, aggrandizement and glory of every part. Indeed, the very principles for which the South is now contending, were incorporated in the Constitution, else that instrument had never been adopted, no Union could have been formed. In other words, if the principles of the Black Republican party had then prevailed, no Union could have been established. North Carolina never would have joined a Confederacy pervaded with abolition sentiments and presided over by a weak, truculent partizan. She went into a Union which was *one* in sentiment and aim, and under a president who was "the Father of his country." But times have changed. Political doctrines, antagonistic of the rights and interests of the South, of North Carolina, and at war with the Constitution, the supreme law of the land and bond of union among all the States, have been promulgated at the North, have been embodied into laws, have been adopted and put forth as the ultimatum of a great political party, which party has succeeded to supreme power, and now, through its President, a treacherous tool of demagogues and fanatics, has declared war, war to the death against the South. We hoped long and earnestly that a healthy reaction would take place at the North, and that this once glorious Union would outride the storm, and that North and South would really be one again and for ever. And we were slow to believe that a President of this great country could be faithless in the chair of Washington; that he would make war upon the soil drenched with the blood of patriots—war in violation of the Constitution and to oppress and ruin us. But we were mistaken. Abe Lincoln, backed and urged on by the Black Republican party, a party dominant at the North, has quibbled and evaded, promised peace to deceive us, to get time to make every preparation to crush us, and now comes out with a declaration of war. We accept it with all its issues. We draw the sword and cast away the scabbard. Appealing to the God of battles for the justice of our cause and the rectitude of our motives, and trusting in Him as our refuge, we shall meet the petty tyrant and his myrmidons, confident of success. North Carolina will show herself worthy of her ancient fame, and her sons will crown her honored brow with fresh and imperishable laurels.

The future—who can penetrate it?—What prophet can lift the veil and point us to its joy or sorrow, its triumphs and glory, its defeats and oppression? But whatever may come, we must, we *will* stand up for our homes, our firesides, our wives and children, our rights, our most sacred honor. We look in confidence, however, for a brighter day—a day of victory and peace—of a united, prosperous South,—a great Southern Confederacy, blessed of Heaven, and rich in all the productions and commerce, the arts and sciences, which make a nation great, and prosperous, and happy.—*Washington (N C) Dispatch.*

THE GALLANT SOUTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

Several hundred of the South Carolina soldiers passed through this place last night en route to the "Old Dominion." Our citizens gave them a warm and enthusiastic reception. Hundreds of ladies were present to welcome, by their presence, the soldiers of the glorious and much abused Palmetto State, to North Carolina. We were pleased to find that one of North Carolina's proud sons was along with them last night—we allude to Hon. Thomas Clingman; and who, being called on as soon as the enthusiastic crowd learned that he was present, made a short, eloquent and appropriate speech. Gen. Bonham then being called for, responded in a neat and enthusiastic, but short speech, in which he alluded to the *whole South* now doing what it ought to have done before—that is presenting a *united front* to the enemy. After which, Mr. E. A. Thompson of this place, being called upon, welcomed the brave soldiers of the Palmetto State to Goldsboro' in his usual happy strain, in which he referred to the battle of Fort Sumter, complimenting the bravery and skill of the South Carolinians. He then referred in complimentary terms to the course of Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of this district, calling attention to his strong advocacy of Southern Rights years, and years ago. Mr. Thompson then referred to the venerable and much esteemed editor of the Goldsboro' *Tribune*, Thos. Loring, Esq., saying that Mr. Loring had for years strongly advocated the doctrine of States Rights. He then referred in complimentary terms to the course of the Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*, mentioning the early period in which this paper took strong, positive and unequivocal grounds for the secession of North Carolina from the Federal Union.—After the speech of Mr. Thompson, we had a short speech from —— Maran of South Carolina, and the Rev. Mr. Moran of Goldsboro'; after which the cars left, carrying the gallant South Carolinians in the direction of the place *at present* occupied by one Abe Lincoln.—*Goldsboro' Rough Notes, 24th instant.*

From the Richmond Whig.

GLORIOUS REBELS?

Since old Virginia has severed her connexion with the Yankee States and unfurled her glorious banner of "*Sic Semper Tyrannis*," the rotten and blackguard Government at Washington has lost a large number of the brightest names on the rolls of the army and navy. We have not a list of the names of all these high-souled patriots. We recollect only at this present—Forrest, Fairfax, Robb, Pegram, Maury, Spottswood, Henderson, Hunter, Page, of the navy; and of the army—Anderson, Ruggles, Lay, Cooper, Carr, Jordon, Huger, Johnston, Garnett, and last though not least, Robert Lee, the worthy son of Light-horse Harry of immortal memory. These are not a fourth of the gallant sons, who, at the call of their glorious old mother, are gathering around her. But in the small number we have mentioned, may be found evidences of past and elements of future glory. Capt. Forrest, a glorious Old Tar who has borne his country's flag through many a battle and breeze, and always victorious; one has only to look upon him to be convinced that he has twenty victories in him yet. Fairfax is a name dear to all the votaries of freedom. Maury is a sound familiar to all the voices of fame. Lee was the confessed hero of the Mexican war.

These constitute only the beginning of the glorious defection. They have felt that, as gentlemen, it was degrading to associate with the blackguard set in Washington. As the news spreads over the continent and to distant seas, that Old Virginia has resumed her position among the sovereign and independent powers of the earth, her gallant sons, wherever they may be, upholding a degraded flag, will abandon it at once, and march to the rescue of the venerated mother.

In looking over the list of noble patriots who have indignantly spurned the livery of despotism and pledged their all to the freedom of their native State, the heart of every Virginian will feel oppressed with humiliation and shame, at the absence of one name. The Romans marked with emphasis, as denoting the downfall of the Republic, the absence in a procession of the insignia of the house of Brutus. The absence of the name to which we refer denotes a far more melancholy downfall—the downfall of the virtue of a great man. One of the saddest spectacles in nature is the beholding such a character living too long, both for his own glory and the welfare of his country. We will not trust ourselves to say more on so painful a theme, except to express the hope that he still retains enough of honorable sensibility to return the sword, which Virginia gave, and which he is no longer worthy to wear.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON!

The Rev. Dr. Fuller waits upon Lincoln—He implores him to pass no more troops through Maryland—Heartless response of the old villain—He and Scott are for war—Terrible fright of the Rail Splitter, etc.

We find the following in the Baltimore *Exchange* of Tuesday:

THE PEACE MISSION.—It will be recollected that on Sunday a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Associations was held, and a committee of fifty appointed to wait on President Lincoln and intercede with him for the adoption of a peaceful policy in relation to the Southern States. Rev. Dr. Fuller was waited upon by the committee and requested to act as their chairman. The committee proceeded to Washington yesterday morning, and had an interview with the President of about an hour's duration. The following were the principal points of the conversation: Addressing Mr. Lincoln, Dr. Fuller said that Maryland was the first to take measures for the adoption of the Constitution; Maryland had poured out her blood like water for union and liberty, and yet the first blood in this fratricidal war had been spilled in the streets of Baltimore, in Maryland. He implored Mr. Lincoln to pass no more troops through Maryland—they would not be allowed to go through; particularly did he plead for the innocent women and children of the city. He asked Mr. Lincoln to use his efforts to restore peace. If he did not allow peace to these States which had seceded, the result would be a terrible war, and for the murdered men and wronged women, God and this nation would hold him responsible.

LINCOLN SAYS HE IS SCOTT'S LEGAL MASTER.—Mr. Lincoln replied that, mathematically speaking, the troops could not crawl under Maryland, nor could they fly over it, and consequently they would have to come through it. If he was to follow the advice of Dr. Fuller, he would have no Government at all. France and England would recognize the Southern Confederacy, and his revenues would be broken up, and the Government would be worth nothing. Dr. Fuller assured him that he thought differently himself, and believed that there could be a strong Government in the South and another one in the North, who might live in alliance. Mr. Lincoln thought differently, and said that South Carolinians were now marching through Virginia for the purpose of hanging him. Dr. Fuller then told the President that the impression had been created among the people, he did not know whether it was erroneous or not, that his Cabinet were principally disposed to have peace, and that General Scott had counselled peace, but that he was the man who desired war. Mr. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, here came forward and stated that he felt it his duty to state that the Cabinet entirely approved of Mr. Lincoln's course in this matter. The President then said, that as for Genreal Scott, he was Gen. Scott's legal master, and although he was Gen. Scott's legal master he consulted Gen Scott, but Gen. Scott had never counselled peace. The committee left, under the impression that Mr. Lincoln is altogether unsuited to the position he occupies, utterly incapable of comprehending the difficulties with which we are now surrounded, and that all the good that he does will be done from a sense of fear, not duty. Thus ended the mission of these Christians.

"OLD ABE" FRIGHTENED OUT OF HIS BOOTS.—It will be remebered that, on Saturday last, Hon. Anthony Kenedy and J. Morrison Harris had an interview with Lincoln, when the following conversation took place between them: Mr. Harris having announced the object of their visit to be to prevent further bloodshed, and to obtain a recall of the orders issued for the movement of the troops, Mr. Lincoln, referring to the visit of Messrs. Dobbin, Brune, and Bond, and the answer which he had made to their representations, added, "My God, Mr. Harris, I don't know what to make of your people. You have sent me one committie already, and they seemed to be perfectly satisfied with what I said to them." Mr. Harris replied that he knew nothing about that, he came as a citizen and a representative, to state facts as they actually existed, and to say that the attempt to send any more troops through Maryland, would only lead to a battle, and a very sanguinar battle. Mr. Lincoln answered, "My God, sir, what am I to do? I had better go out and hang myself on the first tree I come to, than to give up the power of the Federal Government in this way. I don't want to go through your town, or near it, if I can help it; but we must have the troops here to relieve ourselves, or we shall die like rats in a trap." He further expressed some surprise at the action of Mr. Harris, and was disposed tax him with abandonment of his Union principles. Mr. Harris answered Lincoln that he was still a Union man, but he had come to state facts, and to represent to Lincoln the sentiments of the people, and it was one of universal opposition to the passage of any Northern troops across the soil of Maryland. Mr. Seward, interposing, drew Mr. Harris aside to a window, and pointing to the bluffs of Arlington, asked Mr. H. if he knew that on the top of that hill the Virginians might plant a battery, and they would not know at what moment a shell might burst in that very room. Gen. Scott, who was present, also expressed the opinion that it might be absolutely necessary for the troops to cut their way through Maryland, for the relief of the Federal Capitol.

ALEXANDRIA, April 26.

It was rumored in Baltimore yesterday that the U. S. Government had sent workmen across the Susquehana river under the protection of infantry, to reconstruct the destroyed bridges over Gunpowder and Bush rivers. The repairs are said to be for the forwarding of the mails only, the military route by way of Perryville and Annapolis is deemed sufficient for the troops.

It is believed that the Legislature of Maryland will not have a quorum to-day at Fredricksburg. Fortress Monroe is said to contain 2000 artillery men.

A large schooner from New York laden with military stores, was brought to and seized by Fortress Monroe.

The force of Federal troops now concentrated at Annapolis was at last accounts 10,000.

A large number of Federal troops are on the Pennsylvania line nearly ready to move.

"THE STARS AND STRIPES"—The Petersburg Daily *Express* in an article under the foregoing head, says:

"The Black Republicans are making an immense fuss about the old flag. They speak of defending it as if it were about to be assaulted by anybody. It is now *their* flag, and they are welcome to it. We have in the South not a particle of love for it, but we have a love for the memories associated with it when it waved over a united, a happy and a free people. Now that it has become an emblem of fanaticism and despotism, we repudiate it."

RESIGNATION OF COMMODORE MAURY.

The resignation of such an officer as Maury will carry moral weight in favor of the Southern cause throughout the civilized world. There is no American as widely known in Europe. Wherever science has shed a ray of light on the globe, there the name of Maury is as familiar as a household word. Kings and Courts, philosophers and statesmen, have vied with each other in showering honors upon his head. The extraordinary and beneficent labors of Maury, for the commerce of the world, have associated his name in the minds of mankind with all that is truly great and good. The adhesion of such a man to the Southern cause will cause men abroad to reflect, and will exert infinitely more influence than would that of Scott. Europe is crowded with military men, far more eminent than Scott, who is scarcely known outside the limits of our own coutry, and even then only as a soldier; but wherever the sea rolls a wave, Maury is known and reverenced as a great light, and a benefactor of his race.

ANOTHER RESPONSE.—According to a Memphis paper, the following is reported to be the answer of Governor Rector, of Arkansas, to Lincoln's requisition for volunteers:

"Yours received calling for a regiment of Volunteers from Arkansas. *Nary one*—see you d—m—d first!

MARRIAGE ON HORSEBACK.—A few weeks ago, William Montgomery and Louise Long eloped together, and were married at Red Bluff—the ceremony being performed while they remained on horseback, prepared for the emergency of an alert parent. The citizens gave them a hearty welcome, and escorted them with tinkling cymbals and sounding brass further on their way to bliss, via San Francisco.—*Louisville Journal.*

GUNS FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—We understand (says the Charleston Mercury) that several heavy guns will be spared to North Carolina, in obedience to the request of Governor Ellis. They will be forwarded immediately.

SALISBURY PRICES CURRENT

APRIL 30, 1861.

Corrected Weekly by Sprague Bro's, Grocers

APPLES—		MOLASSES:	
dried	50 to 1 00	Sugar house,	60 to 70
BACON—		Common,	34 to 45
Hams,	12½ to 13	NAILS,	5 to 6
Sides,	11 12	OATS,	35 50
Hog Round,	10½ 11	LINSEED OIL:	
BEEF,	4 to 5	per gallon,	1 00 to 125
BEESWAX,	25 to 25	TANNERS Oil:	
BUTTER,	12 to 20	per gallon,	75 to 1 00
CANDLES:		POTATOES:	
Tallow,	15 to 20	Irish,	40 to 50
Adamantine,	23 to 30	Sweet,	65 to 7
Sperm,	40 to 50	RAGS,	2 to 00
COFFEE:		SALT:	
Rio,	18 to 20	Sack,	$250 300
CASTINGS,	4 to 5	Bushels,	1 00 to 0 00
COTTON,	9 to 10	SHEETING:	
Cotton yarn,	90 to 1 00	Brown, 4-4,	8½ to 9½
CORN,	70 75	SUGAR:	
FLOUR:		Brown,	8 to 11
per 100 lbs	3.20 3.50	Loaf,	14 to 17
per bbls	700 7.50	Clarified,	10½ to 12½
FEATHERS,	30 to 35	TALLOW,	10 to 12½
IRON:		TURPENTINE,	87 to 00
Bar,	5 to 00	WHEAT,	150 1.40
Moulds,	5½ to 00	WOOL,	30 to 35
Tire,	5 to 6	WINDOW GLASS:	
LARD,	14 15	10 by 12	$2 25 to 0 00
MEAL,	70 75	10 by	2 50 to 0 8

HEAD-QUARTERS.

63d REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA, April 19, 1861.

To the Officers of said Regiment:

Meet in Salisbury on FRIDAY the 10th of May next for drill and inspection. The captains of companies will have their companies in Salisbury and under arms by 10 o'clock the day following; and all companies without officers will report themselves at the same time and place.

By order of the Col. Commandant.

R. P. BESSENT, Ad'jt

P. S. Captains will give their attention to section 1st. of the act, passed by the last General Assembly of North Carolina which is as follows.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all free white males and apprentices who are of the age of eighteen yerrs, and under the age of forty-five years, and who reside in the State of North Carolina, except ministers of the gospel, shall be enrolled in the militia of this State by the captain of or commanding officer of the infantry company within whose districts such persons shall reside, and the said officer shall notify such free white males and apprentices of their enrolments by a non-commissioned officer of his company, and by whom said notice shall be proved.

April 23, 1861. 3t.

Spring Stock

For 1861!

HORAH & RAMSEY

TAKE pleasure in informing their friends and the public in general, that they are now in receipt of the largest, most varied and

CHEAPEST STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER Goods

That they ever had the pleasure to offer. These Goods have all been bought for CASH at greatly reduced prices and will be offered for Cash only at unprecedented low prices. Call and see them, hear prices, and judge for yourselves.

In view of the uncertainty of every thing in business affairs in these revolutionary times, we have adopted

THE CASH SYSTEM,

Believing it to be the best for ourselves and our friends.

All those having open accounts with us are requested to call without delay and close the same by cash or note.

HORAH & RAMSEY.

Salisbury, April 30, 1861. 17—tf.

NOTICE!

BY VIRTUE OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, regularly executed to us by M. Hofflin, we hereby give notice that all persons indebted to the said M. Hofflin must make payment to us or to our Attorney, L. Blackmer, on or before the first day of June next; for after that date all claims due M. Hofflin, are directed to be sued upon without reservation. All the claims due M. Hofflin will be found in the possession of either L. Blackmer or W. J. Mills.

The Goods remaining in M. Hofflin's Store will be sold at Baltimore Cost.

HARZBERG & STIEFEL.

April 30, 1861. 17—4w.

WYATT'S TONIC AND PILLS,

A SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE FOR

CHILLS & FEVER, Fever and Ague,

AND ALL

BILIOUS DISEASES,

Prevailing in a Malarious Climate.

☞ Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 and 188, Main street, Salisbury, N. C. ☞ Price $1 per Package. Six for $5.

April 16, 1861—15.

TOOTH-ACHE

STOPPED IN ONE MINUTE!

BY

Wyatt's Anodyne.

☞ Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 and 188, Main street, Salisbury, N. C. Price 20 cts. [April 16—15

J. E. ROUTH,

Partner of the late E. P. NASH, and successor to

E. P. NASH & CO., Petersburg, Va.,

THE OLDEST BOOK AND PIANO HOUSE SOUTH!

THE business for years has been under my superuision, and will be continued in all its branches as heretofore.

REFERENCES—McIlwaine, Son & Co., Cogbill & Allen, Smythe, Stone & Banks, Venable & Morton, Sturdivant, Hurt, Gee & Co., Peebles, Plummer & Co., Martin, Tannahill & Co., late N. H. Martin, Bro. & Co., D'Arcy Paul, Britton, Todd & Co. [April 16—15tf.

PENMANSHIP.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD to return his thanks to those who patronized his School of Penmanship, the first course of which expired last week. And he would take this occasion to announce that in compliance with urgent solicitations, from a number of persons, he will commence another course about the 15th of April. Those who may desire to take lessions, will find subscription lists at the Book Store, where they are requested to call and enter their names. In order to accommodate a number of young ladies who desire to take lessons, suitable arrangements have been made with Mr. Wilkinson for the use of his school room. Those having daughters who wish to take lessons are requested to enter their names on the ladies' list at the Book Store.

S. A. HARRIS.

April 2, 1861. 13 3t

Goods for the Spring Trade.

WE are now receiving a lot of new and desirable Goods for the Spring and Summer trade. Our stock will not be as large as on former seasons, but will have a good assortment. We shall have a very handsome and select assortment of all kinds of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and will offer inducements this season rarely offered in this market, and especially to cash buyers. We are desirous of closing out our stock this Spring and Summer, and for that purpose offer goods at small profits.

Country Merchants will do well to examine our goods before purchasing.

BROWN, COFFIN & MOCK.

Salisbury, April 2, 1861. 13 2m

POSITIVE SALE

OF

Valuable Real & Personal Estate.

HAVING determined to leave Rowan County for the N. C. White Sulphur Springs, I offer for sale all my property in Rowan County, both real and personal—

Land, Town ots, Negroes, Stock,

Household and Kitchen Furniture. The land is in an improved state, and will be divided in small parcels, if desired, to suit purchasers. It is in the immediate vicinity of Salisbury and contains about

500 Acres;

well watered and good houses on it.

Also for sale **TWO COTTAGES** on main street, next to Dr. A. W. Long, and nearly opposite the Court House. The corner house now occupied G. Roberts as a Grocery Store. Three houses and lots and one vacant lot, adjoining the same. Two houses and lots near the Lutheran grave yard; one on Shinny Hill. Several valuable **NEGRO SLAVES,** house servants, and elegant cooks—together with a great variety of other articles.

I would sell any or all of this property privately, but unless sold before May Court it will positively be sold to the highest bidder, of which due notice will be given by hand bills. Determined to sell out and no mistake.

H. L. ROBARDS.

Salisbury March 28, 1861.

For particulars and terms, in my absence, apply to Wm. A. Walton or Wm. M. Barker, my authorised agents.

April 2 18-ts.

Dr. W. H. HOWERTON.

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN the town of **Salisbury,** offers his professional service to the citizens of the town, and surrounding country.

He, at all times, (unless professionally engaged,) may be found at the 'BOYDEN HOUSE.'

Salisbury, April 2nd 1861. 18-tf

CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED!

Great Reduction in Prices.

SELLING

Off For Cash Only!

McNEELY & YOUNG

WILL sell their entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods at greatly reduced prices for CASH ONLY. We have been compelled by our long credit customers to adopt the above plan. From the reduction in prices it will be greatly to the interest of all who have money to spend for Goods to trade with us.

☞ *COME AND SEE*

McNEELY & YOUNG.

Notice.

We now make our last call on all persons having open accounts with us to come forward and settle either by CASH or NOTE.

We have waited too long already on a great many persons, and are determined now to close accounts. McNEELY & YOUNG.

April 20. 16 tf.

MILO A. J. ROSEMAN, M. D.,

HAVING studied in prominent Medical Colleges and Hospitals, both North and South, and having been practicing in the various departments for nine years with good success, he continues to offer his services to the public where he is located, and by strict attention to his profession will endeavor to merit a liberal patronage as heretofore, and holds himself in readiness at all hours, day and night, for professional calls.

Office at Roseman's Store.

April 22. 16 *3m.

March 25th, 1861.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THE PLEASURE to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is receiving his usual stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

comprising a rich assortment of all the latest styles of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

consisting in part of Silks, Bereges, Grenadines Berge Angisise, Mozambiques, Organdis, Chatleis; also, a large stock of embroideries, to all of which he asks a special examination—also a full assortment of Bleached Domestics Linens, House-keeping goods, &c., &c.

A. MYERS,
No. 4 Granite Building,
Salisbury, N. C.

March 26, 1861. 12-tf

NORTH CAROLINA.

Foundry and Machine Works,

Salisbury, N. C.

FRERCKS & RAEDER,

SUCCESSORS TO N. BOYDEN & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL Implements, Cultivators, Plows Corn-Shellers, Seed-Sowers, Horse-Powers, Thrashers, Thrashing, separating and cleaning Machines, Cider and Sugar Mills, Shafting and Machinery for Grist, Circular and Vertical Saw Mills, Gold, Copper and Silver Mines, Winter's Patent Mulay Saw Mill and Waterwheels, Iron and Brass Castings, Forcings, and Finished Work of every Description.

Tobacco presses and Fixtures, and other kinds of Machinery, repaired at short notice.

Salisbury, April 2nd 1861. 13-tf

BOOKS.

J. J. STEWART IS PREPARED TO FURnish at short notice Colleges, Schools Academies and the public generaly with any Books that may be wanted, at the lowest prices possible. He always keeps on hand a well selected lot of cheap Family Bibles. Bibles for Churches with Hymns to suit the latest and most popular publications of the times, writing and printing paper of all sizes, cheaper than ever before offered, by the ream or at retail, blank Books of every description and size, Pens, Envelopes, Pictures, etc., etc. Also Pearce's large new map of the State of North Carolina.

INKS.

Harrison's Ink, Harrison's Columbian Ink, Japan Inks all sizes, Black Blue and Red; Harrison's Carmine Ink, Arnold's Writing Fluid, the best known, very cheap for cash.

WALL PAPER.

To his already large and beautiful assortment of wall paper, he has just received a large lot of the latest paterns, which for beauty, style, and cheapness are far superior to any ever before offered in this market. Window Shades, Fire Screens, ect., etc.

Orders of anything in his line solicited.

Salisbury N. C. February 19. 7-tf.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of this Road will run according to the following schedule, on and after Monday December 3rd.

MAIL TRAN

STATIONS.	Dist. of Sta'n.	Whole Dist.	Arrive.	Leave, A. M.
Salisbury				8.45
Water Station	6	6	9.05	9.10
Third Creek	7	13	9 35	9.40
Waddell's T. O.	5	18	10.00	10.00
Statesville	7	25	10.24	10 35
Plotts T. O.	8	33	1.03	11.08
Catawba	5	38	11.25	11.30
Newton	12	50	12.12	12.52
White Sulphur	4	54	1.06	1.06
Hickory Tavern	6	60	1.30	1.40
Icard	10	70	2.15	
Morganton	11	81		

MAIL TRAIN EAST.

STATIONS.	Dist. of Sta'n.	Whole Dist.	Arrive.	Leave A. M.
Morganton				
Icard	11	11		10.50
Hickory Tavern	10	21	11.25	11.40
White Sulphur	6	27	12.00	12.00
Newton	4	31	12.15	12.55
Catawba	12	43	1.37	1.42
Plotts T. O.	5	18	2 00	2.05
Statesville	8	56	2.33	2.43
Waddells T. O.	7	63	3.07	3 07
Third Creek	5	68	3.25	3 30
Water Station	7	75	3.55	4.00
Salisbury	6	81	4.20	

The trains will pass at Newton

JAS. C. TURNER. Eng. & Supt.

Salisbury, Nov. 27 1860 tf

Swan Island Guano

FOR SALE BY

SPRAGUE BRO'S.

THE ABOVE GUANO IS SAID TO BE A better fertilizer for the culture of Tobacco, Cotton, Grains, Roots, Grapes, &c., than any other imported.

A trial is all that is necessary to prove its superiority. SPRAGUE BRO'S.

March 19 11-tf

BLANKS ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his **TABLE,** and every comfort is provided in his **ROOMS.**

His **STABLES** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **OMNIBUS** runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZEE.

Salisbury, Jan. 28. 1858. tf—28

GEO. K. SMITH & CO'S

WHOLESALE

DRUG WAREHOUSE,

No. 243 NORTH THIRD STREET,

And Nos. 466 and 468 North Second Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE K. SMITH & CO.

EDMUND L. TRIMBLE. MAHLON K. SMITH.

Sept 18-tf

THOS. SEMISTER,

HOUSE, SIGN,

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,

PAPER HANGER, &c., &c.,

OPPOSITE MURPHY'S HALL,

SALISBURY, N. C.

All work warranted to be executed in a workmanlike manner, and orders punctually attended to.

Jan8 1 6m

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL., awarded to C. Meyer, for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

SALISBURY FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Sixth Session of this School will open the 11th of February, and close the 1st July.

The number of pupils has been increased, each term. We have a goodly number in school now, but would take a few more. If the number continues to increase Salisbury will have what it has never had, a permanent School.

TERMS:

Board with washing, fuel and lights, $50 per Term.

Tuition in English from $8 to $17.

Tuition in Latin $5.

Tuition in Music $15 to $20.

Use of Instrument $2.50.

Incidental expenses $1.00.

For further particulars address

A. D. WILKINSON, Principal.

Jan 22 3-tf]

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER though most thankful for the increasing patronage bestowed upon him for the last three years, must now, to enable him, as far as his means are required, in establishing a reconstruction of the Union, decline selling, *except for cash.*

His stock is, and will be kept full and complete, at panic prices.

W. H. WYATT,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

EXTRA NOTICE.

W. H. WYATT hereby acknoledges under the present depression in business, his sales for January over the corresponding month last year o have increased nearly 50 per cent.

The cash system will be continued, with an increased attention to business, and a well kept up good stock—affording purchasers of Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Varnish, Spices, Seeds, Medicinal Wines, Brandys, &c., a like advantage in time and money, by giving him a call before purchasing.

All pharmaceutical preparations prepared and medicines dispensed by himself Day and Night.

SPECIALITIES, which should be kept in every family.

Wyatt's superior Cologne Water, at half the price of the imported. Prices 15, 25, 50 cts. & $100.

Wyatt's Invigorating Bitters, for General Weakness and Indigestion, Price 40 cts.

Do Tonic & Pills, for Chills & Fever, $100

Do Cordial for Dysentery, Flux, &c. 25 cts.

Do Toothache Drops, relief in 1 min. 20 cts.

Do Itch Ointment, certain cure, 25 cts.

Do Specific Pills, no tast or smell, $100

Do Pulmonic Balsam, for consumption $100

W. H. WYATT,
Druggist & Apothecary,
Nos. 186 and 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

Wyatts Specific Pills.

Cure permanently with dispatch. Their early use will save expense and much future misery. They are complete and gratifying Success.—Perfectly safe under all circumstance, alike for male and female and Intirely free from taste and smell. Price $1. Sent by mail including five stamps.

Prepared by W. H. Wyatt, Druggist & apothecary Nos. 186 & 188, Main Street. Salisbury N. C.

HOW to do GOOD, and save money, use WYATT'S BITTERS.

If you have Dyspepsia,
Use WYATT'S BITTERS.

If you have Depressed Spirits,
Use WYATT'S BITTERS

If you have no Appetite,
Use WYATT'S BITTERS.

If you have sick Stomach,
Use WYATT'S BITTERS.

If you have paines in the Side,
Use WYATT'S BITTERS.

If you have Nervous Debility,
Use WYATT'S BITTERS.

If you are in the habit of taking a morning Dram,
Take WYATT'S BITTERS.

If you wish a Physical Invigorator,
Take WYATT'S BITTERS.

Price 40 cts. Prepared by W. H WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188, Main Street Salisbury N. C.

April 2nd 1861. 13-tf

DOCTORS' CARDS.

Medical Card.---PILES, FISTULA, Stricture, Tumors, Cancers and Scrofula CURED.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish to test the truth of the above.

CASES CURED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Geo. C. Mendenhall,	Jamestown, N.C
Col. Samuel Bingham,	Mocksville, "
Archibald P. Carter, E	" "
F. Dorsett,	Pittsboro', "

A great many others have been cured in North Carolina by the use of Dr. Clopton's remedies.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Address J. A. CLOPTON,
Huntsville, Ala.

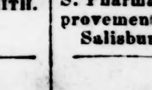
March 30, 1859. 38 ly.

AT **HENDERSON & ENNISS'** new Drug and Chemical Store, Physicians will find a select Stock of **Pure Chemicals, Extracts, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c.**

Great care is exercised in the preparation of Syrups, Tinctures. Fluid Extracts, and Ointments, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. Pharmacopea and conformably with recent improvements in Pharmacy.

Salisbury Jan. 18, 1859.

Dr. R. P. BESSENT,



SURGEON DENTIST, SALISbury, North Carolina, has removed to the Dental Rooms on the corner formerly occupied by Dr. BASON, where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession.

January 1. 1859. tf

LAW NOTICES.

N. N. FEMING

HAS removed his Law Office to the new Brick Row, opposite the old County Court Clerk's Office.

January 1, 1859.

LAW NOTICE

ROBERT E LOVE, COUNSELLOR AND Attorney at Law, has removed his office to the building in the rear of the Court House, formerly used as the county court Clerk's Office.

Feb. 21. 35-tf

W. L. SAUNDERS,

Attorney-at-Law, Salisbury, North Carolina,

WILL attend the courts of ROWAN, STANLY and CABARRUS Counties. Office Opposite the Hardware Store, next door to Cowan's Brick Row,

January 1, 1859. 1y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS!

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS

TAKE pleasure in informing the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, that they have opened and have now ready for examination at their store in Salisbury, North Carolina, one of the most extensive assortments of Goods ever brought to this section of country, which they will offer for sale

At prices that will astonish their Customers.

They would, therefore, advise you to call at once with all the cash you can raise, and save more by investing money in their goods than you could by any other speculation They have the most complete stock ever offered of

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

And a general assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. We invite every one to call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.

Oct 2-tf-67

A Book Bindery in Salisbury.

W. R. DICKS,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE Citizens of Salisbury and surrounding Country, that he has opened a **Book Bindery** in the Town of Salisbury. He solicits a share of patronage, confident that he will be able to merit it by his attention to business, and by the style and prices of his work.

Every Possible kind of Binding.

Including Books, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Music Blank Books, Newspapers, &c. &c.

☞ Office over the Post Office.

Sept. 18, 1860. 1y.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, who formerly occupied the room as a Tailor Shop, one door above Meroney & Bro., begs leave to state that he has procured a room opposite the Boyden House where he may at all times be found ready to do work in the finest styles and with dispatch. Thanking my customers for their patronage during the past year, I solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself to "*give 'em fits*" in the latest and most approved style. Cleaning and pressing done with neatness and despatch. C. N. PRICE.

Jan 22 3-tf

LEATHER.

A very superior lot of **Upper Leather and Calf Skins,** for sale by

ma 11 J. B. BEARD.

HEAD QUARTERS, 63d, REGIMENT.—TO THE COMMISSIONED officers of said Regiment, by order of his Excellency, the Commander in Chief, an election will be held in the Court House, in Salisbury, on the 27th day of April next for Major General of the 4th division.

Appear at said place armed and equipped as a private at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m.

B. R. MOORE, Col. Commandant.

R. P. BESSENT, Adjutant.

March 19, 1861. 11-5t.

LAND FOR SALE.

WISHING to concentrate my hands on one place I will sell the Plantation on which I reside, containing 330 acres. Nearly one half the tract is in woods, and lies along side the N. C R. R. There is some 40 acres of river and branch bottoms, and excellent improvements. The location is convenient, being within five miles of Salisbury and very healthy.

JNO. A. BRADSHAW.

March 19, 1861. 11-10 mos

Superior Stock for Sale.

A FINE YOUNG JACK FOR SALE, OF best Pedigree; 4 young North-Devon Bulls. Also Heifers in calf, by a Patterson Bull; South-Down Buck and Ewe Lambs, by my $100 Buck, pure and fine at cheap rates.

W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, March 19, 1861. 11-6mos

☞ Asheville News copy 6 months.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN named Trustees in an assignment made by William Rowzee for the benefit of divers persons therein mentioned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Rowzee in any right whatever, to settle the same with the undersigned or with R. E. Love, Esq., at his office, by the 1st day of May, 1861, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

JNO. I. SHAVER,
O. G. FOARD,
Trustees.

March 5, 1861. tf-9

GROVER AND BAKER'S
Noiseless Sewing Machine,
FOR PLANTERS' USE

The very great success of the Grover & Baker Sewing Mahine throughout the Southern States has been peculiarly gratifying to the manufacturers, who are led to believe that their endeavrs to make a reliable machine have been appreciated. The policy of the Company will be unchanged, and, as heretofore, each machine will be warranted in every respect to be as represented. That we manufacture and sell the machine best adapted to all the wants of the people of the South, can be attested by thousands of Families and Planters who have them in daily use; and, feeling the importance of meeting every want of the southern people, we have just introduced

AN ENTIRELY NEW MACHINE,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR PLANTERS' USE; a machine that will sew the finest fabrics for the inmates of the household, and the coarsest goods for the negroes of the field It is so simple in construction, that a servant of ordinary capacity can readily learn to work it, and keep it in order. In ordinary wear, the machine can not get out of repair, and should last many years—being constructed with especial care as to durability. We feel every confidence of it giving the most complete satisfaction. That our machines will do better sewing than can be done by hand, is evidenced by numerous testimonials, and from many we select and invite attention to a few, as showing

WHAT SOUTHERN PEOPLE SAY:

"Mrs. Jefferson Davis, presents her compliments to Grover & Baker, and takes pleasure in saying that she has used one of their machines for two years, and finds it still in good order, makes a beautiful stitch, and does easily work of any kind."—*Washington, D. C.*

"I have used one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for more than three years, and I do not hesitate to say that it has given entire satisfaction. I cheerfully recommend them to all who wish to have their sewing well and quickly done."—*Mrs. Robert Waddicombe. Washington, D. C.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*L. O. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"I take pleasure in saying that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has fully sustained my expectations, and, after a trial of more than a year, I am so well pleased with it that I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends."—*Mrs. W. H. Rittenhouse, Georgetown, D. C.*

"I am very much pleased with my sewing machine; if I could not get another, I would not take ten times what it cost me. It more than realizes my most sanguine expectations."—*C. R. Nash, Camden C. H., S. C.*

"The Grover & Baker Machine has fully equalled my expectations. A very important characteristic of the machine is, it is so very simple that any negro of common understanding can manage it. Mine has been used exclusively by a negro servant about six months, and has never been out of order."—*Rev. J. L. Moultrie, Union Springs, Ala.*

"I take pleasure in recommending Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machine. We have used one more than six months, and it is all that it is represented to be. It is not only a convenience, but we regard it an indispensable necessity."—*Hon. J. F. Dowdell, La Fayette, Ala.*

"I confess myself delighted with your sewing machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Lutitia B. Thompson, Louisville, Ky.*

"I think your machine by far the best in use. It can be adapted from the finest fabrics to the heaviest cassimere, and sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. E. Hardin, Louisville, Ky.*

"Inclination and other circumstances having brought under my examination several prominent sewing machines, and led to an acquaintance with their merits, should my opinion be deemed of any value, I would not hesitate to accord the preference to Grover & Baker's."—*Rev. J. B. Clemson, Claymont, Del.*

"Having used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine for twelve months. I do not hesitate to express my entire satisfaction with it. It has never been out of order, and its place could not be supplied. I recommend it as combining more advantages than any othe .—*Mrs Chesley, wife of Rev. Dr. Chesley, Prince George County, Md.*

"I take pleasure in recommending Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine to the public. It has given every satisfaction in my family, and I consider it one of the most reliable machines in use—not only for its strength—but simplicity, and not being liable to get out of order. I would advise any person to purchase one of them in preference to all others I have seen."—*Simon Stone, Norfolk, Va.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use.—This machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautiful than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in recommending the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine over all others in use. Mine is the only Grover & Baker in this vicinity; but I hope ere long to see one in every family."—*J. L. Walker, Merrit's Bridge, S. C.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect.—It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We have used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in our shop for three years past, and find it perfectly practicable, easily kept in order, and adapted to various kinds of work in a tailor's shop. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*I. A. Brokow & Co., Columbus, Geo.*

"Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine has been in use in my family for several months, and has given entire satisfaction. It does not get out of order, rarely breaks needles or thread, or gives trouble or delay in its management. Its simplicity of construction, and the ease and facility with which it can be used, constitute a part of its numerous chief excellencies."—Col. Hines Holt, Columbus, Geo.

"The Grover & Baker Seing Machine has performed fully equal to representation. My negro clothes were made with it last fall, and again this spring; and the clothes for winter are now being made with it. The coarsest kerleys, Lowells, denims, etc., were used for the clothes. It has been used on many fine articles, such as calicoes, etc., for family wear. I am perfectly satisfied with it, and would not be deprived of its use for three times the cost of it"—Hon. Judge McGuire, Munroe, La.

"I have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine four years. It has sewed plantation work perfectly. I have influenced four friends to buy them; all are perfectly satisfied and would not give them up at any price, if they were unable to obtain others."—Mrs. Caldwell, New Orleans.

OFFICE OF EXHIBITION AND SALE:

495 Broadway, New York; 181 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; Mechanics' Institute, Richmond; 249 King Street, Charleston; 41 St. Francis Street, Mobile; 11 Camp Street, New Orleans; 94 Fourth Street, Louisville; 4 Higgins' Block, Lexington; 124 North Fourth Street, St. Louis; Thomas P. Stovenll, Augusta, Agent for Georgia; Mrs. C. Branard, Galveston, Agent for Texas.

R. & A. MURPHY, Agents,
Salisbury, N. C.

June, 25, 1860. 52-1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

3000 lbs. Blue Stone. 3000 lbs.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

50 Bushels Clover Seed. 50
nice and clean, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

2 4 0
Thermometers for Curing Tobacco,
From 210 to 240, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10,000 Lbs. 10,000
Pure White Lead in Oil,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

1000 Gallons 1000
Pure Linseed Oil,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS

40 Bbls. Tanners' Oil. 40
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Ague and Fever Cured or No Pay
Enniss' Ague and Fever Pills, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

1840 1840
Medicinal French Brandy,
Given up by judges to be the best ever brought to this market, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Fluid and Kerosene Oil,
By the gallon or barrel, for sale by
HENDERSO ENNISS

Spirits Turpentine,
By the gallon or barrel, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Varnishes.
Japan, Damar, Coach, Furniture, and Leather Varnishes, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

40,000 40.000
Cigars from $7.50 to $40 per 1000,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Five Jars Quicksilver,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Teas.
Golden Chop, Choice Imperial, Choice and Fine Young Hyson Teas, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Electric Machines,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Linton & Woodward's Scotch Snuff,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10 oz. Sulphate Morphine,
At a low price, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

25 Lbs. Gum Opium, Turkey,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Thompsonian Medicines
Always on hand, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

sept 18-c

LAND FOR SALE.

200 ACRES OF LAND LYING IN ONE Mile of the Court House in Salisbury, on the main road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville, known as the place on which the late Dr. Geo. R. Johnston lived. There is a large and commodious dwelling, with all necessary outbuildings, on the place, all new. There is one hundred acres of bottom and seventy or eighty of wood land on the place; the cleared land is fresh and in good cultivation, the place will be divided if required in lots to suit purchasers. Any one wishing to look at the property can do so by calling on Mr. Wm. Crawford, who lives on the place; for further information call on

R. F. JOHNSTON, Mocksville, N. C.
Y. S. DEAN, Statesville, N. C.
October 9, 1860. tf
Watchman copy.

it Possible to Do Better?

WITH an experience of more than a quarter of a century during which time. THOUSANDS OF CHOICE PIANOS, have been sold, and we can add with truth, "Without ever selling a bad one." Having superior facilities for the selection of the "VERY BEST PIANOS," we offer them upon BETTER TERMS than similar good instruments can be procured North or South.

Some of our late styles have been sold as soon as they were seen and tried, the principal attractions are the RICH, DEEP, MELLOW TONE and delicate touch.

To our friends who prefer ordering direct from us, we offer the greatest possible inducements and advantages, i. e., we will send select Pianos subject to the severest trial and warrant them for FIVE YEARS. No responsible house can do better. E. P. NASH & CO.,
Petersburg, Va.
Nov 13 73-tf

CATARACT
WASHING MACHINE,
Clothing, Time, and Labor Saved.

INDISPENSABLE TO HOUSEKEEPERS

THE MOST SIMPLE, ECONIMICAL, AND durable article ever offered to the public to alleviate the discomforts of wash-day.

DESCRIPTION.

It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribs on the inside, and an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs. There is a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two cylinders. One crank turns both cylinders at the same time in oppposite directions, rapidly creating a suds, forcing the water through the clothes, and effectually removing the dirt. The action of the water does the work quickly, dispenses entirely with rubbing, and thus saves the wear of clothes.

SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors,
54 Beekman St., New York.

N. B.—State and County Rights for sale, and purchasers supplied with Machines at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ A Machine is in operation by a laundress daily, at our Salesroom, 439 Broadway.
March 6th, 1860.

SHOES! SHOES!
AT THE NEW STORE!

WE HAVE GOT A VERY LARGE ASsortment of Shoes on hand, and are receiving daily some more, which we promise to sell 25 per cent lower than any other house in this State.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.
April 10. 42-tf

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses,
10.000 LBS. SUGAR.
3,200 lbs Coffee.
50 Hhds Molasses.
SPRAGUE BRO.
May 29 49-tf

JEWELRY,
WATCHES AND CLOCKS
BEYOND ALL COMPETITION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL FOR Cash his entire and complete stock of fine Hunting and open faced Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, in setts or separately, prices accordingly. Gold and Silver vest and fob chains, Ladies Gold chatlain and neck chains. Silver ware, warranted equal to coin. The best and most approved styles of Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Castors, &c., &c. A fine assortment of Clocks. The above will be sold at prices defying competition.

Watch glasses put in at 25 cents each. All kinds of repairing promptly, carefully, and personally attended to and warranted by

H. W. RUPP,
Practical Watchmaker, Concord, N. C
June 19. 52-.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, is now prepared to furnish the Public with this very valuable, fine and indispensable article in Domestic Economy. These Machines can be seen in operation at my Store, No. 4, Granite Building. A. MYERS
Salisbury, May 8, 1860. 46—tf

Frercks and Reader's Foundry.
NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to give notice that no suspension of their business will take place in consequence of their late disaster by fire. They have made temporary arrangements by which they will be enabled to carry on their operations, and in the course of a few weeks they will have a new building erected, larger and better adapted to their wants than that destroyed. They are prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them. They beg leave to tender their thanks to the public and the fire brigade for the timely and valuable services rendered on the occasion of the late fire.

FRERCKS & RAEDER,
Salisbury, N. C.
Oct. 30, 1860. 71—tf

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE,

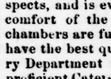
Formerly known as the Veranda Hotel, situated at the Depot,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS establishment has been opened for the entertainment of the public. It is now thoroughly repaired and improved in all respects, and is every way better suited to the comfort of the Public than heretofore. The chambers are furnished anew throughout, and have the best quality of Bedding. The culinary Department is under the management of a proficient Caterer. The table will always be supplied with the **BEST** that this and other markets afford.

The Proprietor will devote his whole time to the management of the House and feels confident that, with his facilities, every thing that can, will be done, to add to the comfort of his Guests.

S. BENJAMIN.
July 26, 1858. 6 tf.



OYSTERS
OYSTERS!

Stewed, Chafed, Fried, Scalloped, Roasted, or served up in any way desired, daily and nightly, at the MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.

S. BENJAMIN.
Salisbury, N C., Nov. 15th, 1859

HES PER:
AND
OTHER POEMS.
BY
THEO. H. HILL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS NOW IN PRESS. a volume of poems bearing the above title. Mr. Hill is well-known in this community, as the author of many fugitive poems, which—published anonymously—have gone the rounds of the press"—sparkling, as pure gems, wherever set.

Having now reclaimed these wandering waifs, he presents them to the public—with others hitherto unpublished—and his publisher would only ask for them a cordial reception—impartial criticism.

The volume—a neat 12 mo.—will be sent by mail, free of postage. Price $1 per copy.—Orders should be forwarded at once to the subscriber, as but a small edition will be published. A liberal discount to the Trade.

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1861.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY
IN SALISBURY.
TO FARMERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING MADE arrangements to commence the MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO in the town of Salisbury, take this method of informing farmers that they are prepared to pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR TOBACCO.

We will purchase in any quantity to suit sellers, though we desire to buy a large amount. Farmers will have no need to send off their crops to distant markets, as we will pay the highest cash prices. Give us a call.

CLARK & REEVES.
May 1. 45-tf

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of A. & W. Myers, either by note or open account are notified that if payment is not made to me by February court they will find their claims in the hands an officer for collection.—Pay up and save costs. W. MYERS.
Jan. 17th, 1860. 30-tf

VALUABLE TRACT of Land for Sale.—I offer for sale **276 Acres** of Land lying in Rowan County on the waters of Cane Creek, adjoining the lands of Philip Owens, Henderson Smith, and others, about 4½ miles from Salisbury, near the North Carolina Rail Road. Terms:—A credit will be given of One an Two Years.

Apply to me, o to R A. Caldwell, Esq. in Salisbury
A. H. CALDWELL.
Jan. 10, 185 . 27—tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO me are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment, as I am compelled to have money; and as this is the first time that I have called on my friends I hope they will come up promptly. R. P. BESSENT.
Nov. 29, 1859. 23-tf

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS Almanac for the year 1861, for sale wholesale and retail at J. J. STEWART'S Book Store.
Oct. 23. 70 tf

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE CONduct of Col. C. C. TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military at Columbia, S. C. The academic staff comprises six officers. The discipline is strictly military, and the instruction of a thoroughly scientific character. For a circular address the Superintendent.
Nov. 22, 1859. 22-1y

SPRAGUE BROTHERS,
GROCERS, SALISBURY, N. C,

AT their well known stand, opposite the Mansion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer low TERMS CASH.

WARANTED.
WYATT'S
TONIC CORDIAL,
One of the most pleasant and efficient Remedies ever got up for

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA, FLUX, CHOLIC,

And all Bowel Complaints, both of Children and adults.

PRICE--25 CENTS.

Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188, Maine street, Salisbury, N C.
June 19.

SUPERIOR
COLOGNE WATER
Treble Distilled From
FRAGRANT FLOWERS
BY
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist and Apothecary.
Nos. 186 & 188, Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WITH THE TIMES!

BET BURNING FLUID,
(80) EIGHTY CENTS (80)
PER GALLON.
At W. H. WYAT'S, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

75 CTS. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.. 75 CTS.
PURE,
PER GALLON,
At W. H. WYATT'S, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

CIDER VINEGAR,
Only Thirty Cts. Per Gallon
At W. H. WYATT'S, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

Spices of all Kinds,
For Pickles, Preserves, &c.,
Superior in Quality and Lower in Price than at any Store in N. C.
W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

NORTH CHROLINA
BLUE STONE!

SUPERIOR to any imported and one-half Scheaper. Wholesale and retail by W. H. WYATT, Druggist & Apothecary, No. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury N. C.

PILLS
AND
OINTMENTS
OF ALL KINDS,
SYRUPS, CORDIALS, ESSENCES,
Extracts, Bitters, and
Patent Medicines Generally.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by W. H. WYATT, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

CHILLS AND FEVER,
Fever and Ague,
AND ALL
BILLIOUS DISEASES
Prevailing in a Malarious Climate,
Speedily and Permanently Cured by
WYATT'S TONIC AND PILLS.

During the past year the demand for this great remedy has been unprecedented.

Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

Price $1 per Package, 6 for $5. A liberal discount to Merchants.

W H. WYATT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumery, Soaps,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses & Shoulder Braces,
TOILET ARTICLES,
Pure Wines, and Liquors for Medicinal Uses
GRASS & GARDEN SEEDS,
Glass, Dry Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and all orders correctly answered. Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality

WYATT'S REMEDY
An Unfailing specific
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!
CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,
CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,
CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,
In a few days.

It has no taste, does not interfere with diet or effect the breath. Prepared and sold Wholesale and retail by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

☞ Price $1, and sent by mail enclosing 4 stamps to prepay postage.
Sept. 4 E 68-1y.

A CARD.

SEEING IS BELIEVING!

THE LARGEST AND MOST

EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
Dry Goods
AND
CLOTHING,
AND
GROCERIES,

Are now opening at the Subscriber's ever

Exhibited in Salisbury,

And which will be sold as heretofore at unprecedentedly low prices. This is

NO CANT ADVERTISING PHRASE

Common with many, who enumerate their articles. Because an examination of the stock and prices, will convince the most sceptic, and closest buyers of the truth of the assertion.

Returning my sincere acknowledgements to the citizens of Rowan and adjacent counties for past favors, I hope by close attention to my business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ No trouble as usual to show Goods at

S. FRANKFORD'S
TO COUNTRY
MERCHANTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would call the attention of **Country Merchants,** to his large and varied Stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing & Groceries,

which he will sell at **Wholesale** as low as can be bought in any city in the Union, the Great Emporium New York, not excepted.

S. FRANKFORD.

WHOLESALE.

HOOP SKIRTS in endless variety at S. FRANKFORD'S.
Oct. 9, 1860. 38—tf

New Family Grocery Store,
IN SALISBURY, N. C.

A NeW Establishment and an Entirely New Stock,
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES

J B. BEARD

TAKES pleasure in notifying his friends and the public generally, that, having taken the spacious room first door above the **Messrs. Jones' Hardware Store,** he has just opened a large supply of every article usually kept in a family grocery Store; all of which he offers remarkably **Cheap for Cash, and Cash only.**

He has constantly on hand a large Stock of choice Groceries, intending always to keep a sufficient supply of those of the very finest quality, which he is determined to sell at very short profits. In his selection, besides country produce and many other articles of daily consumption, the following may always be found:

Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Rice,
PEPPER, GINGER SPICES,
Crackers, Raisins, Pickles,
BACON, LARD, FISH,
CANVASSED HAMS,
Mustard, Sardines, Vinegar,
SODA, No. 1 MACKEREL. PICKLED SALMON,
Soap, Starch, Candles, Blacking,
INDIGO, POWDER, SHOT, LEAD, CAPS,
Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Matches, &c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

He will always hold himself ready to pay the highest prices for merchantable country produce of all kinds; and, as he intends to trade with as much liberality as the markets will permit, he respectfully invites all to give them a call.

J. B. BEARD.
Salisbury, April 4, 1859. 39 tf.

BARREL STAVES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL ENTER INTO a contract to purchase a large quantity of White Oak Staves suitable for making whiskey barrels.

Persons having white oak timber will find a profitable business by making early application to M. & E. MYERS.
Aug. 28. 62-tf

YDEN HOUSE,
SALISBURY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INform his friends and the public that he has, as agent for Wm. H. and C. M. Howerton, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and business part of the city. The House and furniture are entirely new, and he intends to sustain the reputation of the house as a

A First Class Hotel.

An Omnibus will always be found at the Station on the arrival of the trains, ready to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

Regular Boarders, Lawyers and Jurors will find a comfortable home at this house. It is conveniently located.

THOS. HOWERTON, Ag't.
Feb. 1st, 1860. 44-tf

Liquors, Wines, Segars, &c., of the choicest Brands, constantly on hand, and for sale by J. B. BEARD.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!!
For the cure of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS.

THE MAKORA ARABICA,
DISCOVERED BY A
MISSIONARY,
WHILE TRAVELING IN ARABIA.

All who are suffering from Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are threatened with Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Bronchitis should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, should use the Makora Arabica, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Asthma, Scrofula and Impurities of the Blood should use the Makora Arabica, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

It cures Consumption.
It cures Bronchitis.
It cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.
It cures Asthma, Scrofula, and impurities of the Blood.

This unequaled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public.

It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learne physicians in Europe.

He has forwarded to us in writing, a full account of his own extraordinary cure, and of a number of other cures which have come under his observation, and also a full account of the medicine.

At his request, and impelled by a desire to extend a knowledge of this remedy to the public, we have had his communication printed in pamphlet form for free distribution. Its interest is enhanced by an account which he gives of some of the scenes of the Syrian massacres, which he obtained from those who were sufferers in that awful tragedy.

This pamphlet may be obtained at our office, or it will be sent free by mail to all who apply for it.

We import the Makora Arabica direct from Smyrna through the house of Cleo. & Gylippus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use with full directions.

Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price, and 24 cents for postage.

For sale wholesale and retail by
LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,
Imps. of Drugs and Medicines,
61 Liberty St., N. Y.
ALSO, BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Prospectus of the State Journal.

Having become the proprietor of the *Democratic Press*, I have merged that paper into the STATE JOURNAL, which will be published Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

The STATE JOURNAL will advocate Democratic principles in the broadest sense, and will support and defend Democratic measures and their advocates as they are presented and as occasion may require. In other essentials it will be my aim to make the paper, what its name denotes, a State Journal—eschewing all sectional considerations and working for the entire State and her common interests.

As soon as arrangements can be made the whole paper shall be remodeled and printed with new type, on good paper, and in a superior manner.

The Editorial department will be properly attended to in its various branches, and will speak for itself. Neither labor nor expense will be spared in the management of the paper.

The *terms* of the State Journal will be as follows:

Semi-Weekly, per annum, $4 00
Weekly, " " 2 00

These terms will be insisted upon *invariably in advance.* No name will be put upon the list without the money, and all papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid, unless the subscription be renewed. I am satisfied, from years of experience, that upon no other footing can any newspaper hope to succeed.

Advertisements of a proper character will be inserted at the following rates:

One square, first insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent " 25

A liberal deduction on these rates for yearly advertisers in the Semi-Weekly.—In the Weekly edition the full rates will be charged.

JOHN SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Nov. 27, 1860.

The Newspaper of the South.
THE CHARLESTON MERCURY

gives the latest and most reliable political, commercial and general news from all parts of the world. Its special correspondents furnish by Mail and Telegraph, full and early accounts of everything of interest that transpires in the great cities of Europe and America.

The News of the South Receives Special Attention.

'Politically, the Mercury represents the States Rights resistance element, and advocates the union of the Southern States in maintaining their rights and establishing their security

Daily Mercury, 1 year *in advance,* $10 00
Tri-Weekly " " " 5.00

No paper sent unless the cash accompanies the order.

R. B. RHETT, jr.,
Charleston, S. C.
Nov27 75-4t

AGAIN IN BUSINESS!
Every Article Entirely NEW AND FRESH
R. & A. MURPHY

HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening at their BRICK STORE
(NEXT DOOR TO THE WATCHMAN PRINTING OFFICE)
an entire new Stock of Goods consisting in part as follows:

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Drugs, Crockery Ware, Hardware,

and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate, (but not to show,) to all of which they respectfully solicit the inspection of the citizens of Rowan and the ajdoining counties. Our goods were bought exclusively for cash, consequently we are enabled TO SELL LOW DOWN. CALL IN AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. We do not consider it any trouble NOR DO WE CHARGE ANY THING FOR SHOWING OUR GOODS. We hope by strict attention to business, and politeness to all customers, and by selling goods honestly, and in all cases to represent them to be precisely what they are, and giving honest measures and weights, to secure a part of the public patronage.

ROBERT MURPHY,
ANDREW MURPHY.

MOTTO—Quick Sales and Small Profits—the nimble sixpence preferred to the slow shilling.
Salisbury, Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

Fine Shirts and Collars.

If you wish to purchase fine Shirts and Collars call at the Great Clothing Emporium of
DAVID WEIL,
No. 2, Granite Row

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!! HOOP Skirts!!! at astonishingly low prices, at the store of S. FRANKFORD.
19-tf.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

A LARGE LOT IN SACKS AND BAGS FOR sale low, by SPRAGUE BRO'S.
May 29. 49-tf

PLANK ROAD NOTICE,

PAY your toll and save prosecution and cost.
H. L. ROGERS.

Dr. J. Bovee Dod's
IMPERIAL WINE
BITTERS

ARE made from a pure and unadulterated Wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States. Also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomille Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry.

WE CHALLENGE
THE WORLD
TO PRODUCE
THEIR EQUAL!

We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir too," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent Physician in the country will approve of and recommend, As a remedy for

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

Weak Digestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-Keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating: and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only cure, but prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

CHARLES WIDDIFIEL & CO.,
Proprietors,
78 William Street, New York.
And for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS,
Sole Agents for Salisbury.
June 26. 53-1y.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the constitution of the Individual taking it, and must act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the **VEGETABLE LIVER INVIGORATOR,** and it will cure Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Summer Complaints, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Habitual Costiveness, Piles, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulency, Jaundice, Female Weakness, Headache, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if spoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack. All who use it are giving their testimony in favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

— ALSO, —

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM
Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic PILL is generally known as the best and most active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years. The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILL and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are so where a Cathartic is needed, such as Dyspepsia, Stomach, Sleeplessness, Pain in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain in the Bowels, Fever over the whole body, frequently, if neglected, from sudden cold, which end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, Nausea or Cold over the Stomach, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head, Dizziness, Worms in the Stomach, Sleeplessness, Rheumatism, a great and many diseases to which the flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, N. New York.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
CLOTHING!

A. MYERS, No. 4. GRANITE BUILDING, calls the attention of Gentlemen to his magnificent Stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing,

which, for style, durability and quality, cannot be surpassed. He invites an examination from those wishing to purchase.
March 13. 38-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THIS FARM CONTAINS ABOUT 120 acres of land, situated 3½ miles from Salisbury, on the Bridge Road, now known as the McLelland place. There is a good dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings on the land. Terms made easy. Persons desiring to purchase will please apply to.

A. HENDERSON.
Salisbury Sept. 11, 1860. tf.

To Country Dealers,

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW IN RECeipt of a large lot of Molasses, consisting of Cuba, Clayed, Cardinas, Muscovado, Porto Rico and New Orleans. Also New York Syrup, which are offered low for cash or country produce. SPRAGUE BRO.
May 29 49-tf

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES.—We are the only authorised agents for the sale of the above make of Sewing Machines for Rowan county. Any and all persons in want, will please call and see the Machines in operation. We can furnish any style made by Grover & Baker, and at the same prices as are charged at the factory, with freight added
R. & A. MURPHY.
Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

MICHAEL BROWN,
Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the purchase of all kinds of produce and to all consignments to be sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.
Feb. 7, 1859.

HIDES.

THE highest market price paid for Green and Dry Hides.
Jan 11 J. B.